PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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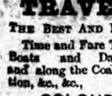
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday,				
1 P. M.				
29th Sept.	ARCADIA	6803		
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10069		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dcer.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9505
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 15*th September* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,948	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	6,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA

Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 736 2nd class Rs. 505, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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AUGUST 7TH 1906,
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	740	430	640
London *via* Marseilles or Genoa (overland.)	600	1050	525	†770	450	†675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1050.
‡ Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City of Agra	4,320	Aug. 29	Sept. 4	Sept. 15	Sept. 20
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 29	" 11	" 22	" 27
A	City of Edinburgh	6,355	Sept. 5	" 18	" 29	Oct. 6
B	Crosby Hall	4,066	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20
A	City of Vienna	4,679	" 27	Oct. 11	" 24	" 30
A	Trafford Hall	3,800	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,348	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Prome	3,580	" 25	Nov. 8	" 18	" 24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 1st Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur 27th Sept.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LAMA	2,170	Frid. 28th Sept.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,310 tons, on VONDAY, 1st Oct, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "BUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuwait and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
PUTIALA	3000	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar,
NERBUDDA	3000	7th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
25th September, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE. (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Campa	15th Nov. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Nov. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Doviero	17th Dec. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

	Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†	AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
*	HUNGARIA	Lde Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
†	PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5394	5th Dec. "
*†	TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5305	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND, C.	Matcovich	6,016	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

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TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

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TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
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SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
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Manager
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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
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RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

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The London Joint Steck Bank.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
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PALE CUMBERLAND HAMS.
FINEST DOUBLE GLOSTER & CHEDDAR CHEESES, Farm-fed WILTS MIDDLE BACON.
PIC-NIC DELICACIES AND SPECIALITIES.

SAUSAGES, Oxford, Cambridge and Pork, by Palethorpe and Grosse and Blackwell Brawn, Bath Chaps, Wild Boar's Head, Paysandu, Lunch and Calves Tongues Pies and Pates, with and without Truffles. Melton Pork Pies. Fish of all kinds.

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CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows :—

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SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

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WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
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DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

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PRICE:—RS. 2.

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THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY.

MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqrs. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melun, Dell (Sub-agency.)	Foochow.
Bombay.		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money is fully refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Buy a good cycle.
LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £8
Factory clearance sale at half factory prices. Guaranteed and ridden 6 months. Sundries, Accessories, Tyres, Sundries, Repairs, Bicycles, Motors, &c., half price.
200 Second-Hand Cycles £1 to £2.10
good as new.
Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. Guaranteed and ridden 6 months, including Accessories, Tyres, Sundries, Repairs, Bicycles, Motors, &c., half price.
EARN A CYCLE distributing catalogues and circulars among your friends. Write at once for Free ondon agencies and rider's offer, making enrolment postage Tyres, Sundries, Repairs, Bicycles, Motors, &c., half price.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND COVENTRY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situ

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

GRAND RE-OPENING.

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,

TO-NIGHT

WEDNESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER, 9-30.

Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY	Sept. 26—	A Runaway Girl.
THURSDAY,	„ 27—	Sergeant Brue.
FRIDAY,	„ 28—	The Cingalee.
SATURDAY,	„ 29—	Aladdin.
MONDAY,	Oct. 1—	The Gaisha.
TUESDAY	„ 2—	The Spring Chicken.
WEDNESDAY	„ 3—	San Toy.
THURSDAY,	„ 4—	Florodora.
FRIDAY,	„ 5—	A Chinese Honey-Moon.
SATURDAY,	„ 6—	The Toreador.
MONDAY,	„ 8—	My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY,	„ 9—	The Little Michus.
WEDNESDAY,	„ 10—	The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission :—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

Box Plan Open At MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

Special arrangements have been made with the B. B. and C. I. Railway to run a late local train starting from Carnek Gate Station at 0.45 a. m. for the convenience of those attending the performances.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chalel or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th September, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Bombay, 20th September, 1906.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that, on and from MONDAY, the 1st October, 1906, the TIMINGS of the PASSENGER TRAINS on the Broad-gauge Section of this Company's System will be REVISED as per Notice dated 13th instant exhibited at Stations.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from Station Masters on application.

C. CROMMELIN, *General Traffic Manager.*

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, *Bombay 22nd September, 1906.*

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J., 55, FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the SUPPLY of LEATHER WASHERS" are invited to reach the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, at Lahore, not later than the 8th October, 1906 (at which place time and date they will be opened), for the SUPPLY of 5,000 LEATHER WASHERS for Carriage and Wagon Axle Boxes, otherwise called Axle Box Dust Guards" 1,000 of each size.

2 Samples of the five kinds of Leather washers required can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 per set from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W Railway, Lahore. This does not represent the value of the sample Washers.

3. Tenders should also be made for similar washers in Solid Leather (one thickness.)

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

LAHORE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.

JULIUS GOVE.

Per s.s. "DUNERA," due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr. GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals.

JULIUS GOVE,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & MELBOURNE (*Australia.*)

CAN CHOLERA BE CURED?

Scientists agree it is a Germ Disease and calls for a Germicide.

AN UNUSUAL OFFER

ALL forms of Cholera, are cause directly or indirectly by germs, and no guarantee of cure can be given unless a germicide is used. Drugs are not taken to kill inside germs. Old remedies simply give relief in the hope that nature will make the cure. Powerful and sometimes injurious drugs are taken into the body in the false hope that by this means the poisoned matter may be forced out.

But drugs which are sufficiently powerful to kill the disease germs would injure the tissues of the body. These germs can only be destroyed by employing a germicide, and the only germicide strong enough to attack and destroy the germs without in any way injuring the animal cells and tissues of the body is Liquozone, the drugless germicide.

Liquozone is a powerful yet harmless germicide, and the cures it makes seem miraculous. So certain is it that Liquozone destroys germs that for two years £ 250 was offered to any scientist who could discover a disease germ Liquozone could not kill. That offer remained unclaimed. The reason Liquozone destroys germs without harming the living tissues is because germs are vegetable and Liquozone like Oxygen destroys things that are vegetable, yet they both act as a tonic to all animal life.

If you are suffering from cholera you should immediately commence the use of Liquozone. Drugs can only give relief, and relief is misleading. Old remedies never cure except in the few cases where nature happens to assist. Results from drugs are so uncertain that it seems a mistake to continue with them, when there is a better way.

There is no doubt or supposition about the results of Liquozone.

So surely will Liquozone cure cholera and all germ diseases that all chemists are authorised to give an absolute guarantee of benefit, if three large bottles are purchased at one time. Any enterprising chemist will sign and give you a guarantee to the effect that if you are not benefited in health after using the three bottles, he will return all you paid under the guarantee, and our Bombay wholesale agents will reimburse him for

Could we better show our good faith? Liquozone can be purchased from any Chemist at Rs. 0-13-6, Rs. 1-11-6, Rs. 2-8-6. British Liquozone Co., 50, Wilson [illegible] London, England. Wholesale agents for Bombay: [illegible] & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ETC., BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS :—"BOOKNOTES, BOMBAY."

THE CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI, 1903.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD. BY STEPHEN WHEELER.

Rs. 36-12.

With numerous Photogravure, Portraits of Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, etc., and other Illustrations.

Royal 4 to. Printed on Hand-made Paper, the Portraits on Japanese Vellum, Elegantly bound in Crimson Cloth, gilt top.

Published by order of the Viceroy of India.

A Superb Volume, without which no Library in British India can be considered complete.

A FEW COPIES STILL AVAILABLE.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, on FRIDAY, the 21st September, 1906, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were DRAWN :—

Nos. 179, 208, 234, 243, 281, 403 and 420, the Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co., Bombay.
No. 463. Messrs Edulji Dinshaw and others.
No. 469. Mr. Bulchand Dayaram.
No. 509. Mr. Ali Ahmed Hussonally.

and it is hereby notified that the above named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest, on or after the 1st October, 1906.

By Order, RAYMOND W. COOPER. *Manager and Secretary.* KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST OFFICE, KARACHI, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1906.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENVURE LOAN, 1906.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 20 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 *(f)* of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 2nd October 1906 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December 1906.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1906 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December 1906.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time) on the 2nd October, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 1 lakh for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board, W. N. SHILSTONE, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

R. G. BALDOCK,

THE WELL-KNOWN

AUSTRALIAN HORSE

IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.

REOPENS for the NEW SCHOOL YEAR on October 1st, 1906, on which date New Classes will be formed throughout the School.

Parents are reminded that new boys, joining at a later date, will lose considerably both in work and marks.

For prospectus and List of Successes Apply to THE HEAD MASTER

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED FOR THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

I. A MANAGER, with extensive Indian Banking experience and first class Banking qualifications.—One with local experience preferred. Salary Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.

(II.) A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, with good Indian Banking experience and qualifications. One with local experience preferred. Liberal Salary to a well-qualified man.

(III.) A SHROFF, with good Local Banking experience for the Head Office, Bombay. Applicants must furnish Security and give good references. Liberal salary to a suitable man.

ALL APPLICATIONS to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, BOARD of DIRECTORS, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY, with full particulars regarding age, qualifications, etc., and copies of testimonials.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000,

To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.

Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each,

Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment,

DIRECTORS.

BHIMRAO ATMARAM, Esqr.
CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALWAD, Esqr. *Barrister-at-Law.*
FAZULBHAI JOOMABHAI LALJEE, Esqr.
DR. POPATBHAI PRABHURAM VAIDYA, L. M. and S.
TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
PRINCE VIJAYSINHJI of Palitana.
SHEWSAHAYMAL SHEWDAYAL, Banker.

(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN,

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG, *Manager.*

NOTICE OF MEETING

TO CONFIRM SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at Company's Registered Office, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of October, 1906, at 5-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), when the following resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of September, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the capital of the Company be reduced from eight lacs and forty thousand rupees (Rs. 8,40,000) divided into sixteen hundred and eighty (1,680) shares of Rupees five hundred (Rupees 500) each to Rupees Four lacs ninety three thousand and two hundred (Rupees 4,93,200) divided into sixteen hundred and forty-four (1,644) shares of Rupees three hundred(Rs.300) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the holders of eight hundred and forty (840) shares that have been issued and fully paid up, paid up capital to the extent of Rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) per fully paid up share and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled capital on eight hundred and four (804) shares which have been issued at Rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) each but on which Rupees two hundred and fifty (250) only have been paid up to the extent of Rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) per share and thereby reducing the nominal amount of all the said shares from Rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) each to Rupees three hundred (Rs. 300) each, and by cancelling the thirty-six (36) shares of Rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) each which have not been issued.

Dated the 20th day of September 1906.

By Order of the Board, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Agents.*

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Mercantile Press Company Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji, No. 51 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday the 26th September 1906, at 3-40 P.M. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited Balance-sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1906.

II.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

IV.—The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th September to 25th October 1906, both days inclusive.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & CO., *Secretaries and Treasurers.*

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld., 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

Messrs. BRANDON & CO., VICTORIA TERMINUS, AND Messrs. DENISON & CO., BYCULLA STREET, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at exceptionally low prices. The fittings throughout are by the Eadie Manufacturing Co. Dunlop Tyres and Rims. Free wheel. Two brakes. Brampton perfect roller chain. Brooke's B. 40 Saddle. New Era Fagan 2 speed gear hub which enables rider to change gear instantaneously while riding, thus making hill climbing or riding against wind, easy, and securing a maximum of pace on level roads. For prices and inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hydrabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

WANTED the SERVICES of a LADY ARTIST to colour a number of PHOTOGRAPHS in spare time. Apply No. 8788, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, CLERK, must be good writer, state qualifications, age and salary expected. Apply No. 8818, Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a FURNISHED HOUSE at Lonauli or Khandalla for a few months as soon as available. Apply No. 8658., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHOLERA SUFFERERS.—LIQUOZONE is the only way to kill disease germs in the body without killing the tissues too. A little added to your drinking water makes it absolutely healthful and pure, and protects you against an attack of Cholera or germ contagion.

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MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of money Purses, brooches, hand painted mirrors organs, Jewellery cases acetylene gas generators, gaming tables etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 26th instant 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Old Mollikana, Fort, in the godown on the ground Floor of the House No. 171 on account and at the risk of the concerned the following goods comprising:—

Money purses, brooches, mouth harmoniums, picture frames and painted mirrors and pictures, Lamp and cord braids, organs jewellery cases, bicycles, acetylene, gas generator, gaming tables, billiard balls, pieces of silk, medicines etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of Sale and the goods will have to be cleared within two days from the date of sale.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Bungalow, next to the Jairajbhoy Sanitarium, on Beach Road, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome substantial made furniture made to order by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge and Roberts, such as telescopic dining table for 24 persons, dining-room chairs, sideboard, dumb-waiter, drawing-room sofas, easychairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, sweet-toned cottage piano in good order by Soundy and Co., rich historical pictures, large Brussel's carpet, glass bird of paradise in glass dome, valuable table ornaments, one and two light Ditmar's lamps, large American wickless blue flame stove with 4 burners and furnace, strong wash single and double teakwood bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, blackwood carved old wardrobe, Ceylon made ebony and white wood wardrobe in two pieces, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, Mir-waiter, garden plants, etc., the property of FRAMJEE COWASJEE MEHTA, Esqr., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 143-150, 35-156-138-160, case No. 140, Falkland Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sea Side" Bungalow, Middle Colaba, near the Fakeer Chowky, the valuable and handsome artistic design, household furniture, such as telescopic dining table, mirror back sideboard and whatnots, easiastic, one latest designed plush lined drawing-room suite, side and corner cabinets, single and double mirror door, wardrobes and almyrahs, one solid ebonized, grand iron bound cottage piano by Soundy & Co., very little used, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, fancy tenpoys, rich glass and porcelainware, best silver plateware by Reed and Barton and others sets of real ivory, handle fish and fruit knive cases, real old Persian and Chinese table ornaments, Burmese carved photo brackets, open carved furniture, hatstand, iron single and double bedsteads real best door chicks, Brussels carpets with border, perambulator, copper boiler and utensils, one handsome strong rubber-tyred comfortable half C. Spring victoria with a grey Arab horse showy and fast and a set of harness, etc, etc, the property of Arthur Blake, Esq. proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 29th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Oak Lane and Meadow Street, Fort, above Messrs. D. Mervan and Co. Cigarette, Merchants the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platelware dining table, and chairs, marble top, sideboard, dumb-waiters, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass dooralmyras, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washband tables, teakwood double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets etc. etc. the property of L. G. De SOUSA Esq.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong glass frouted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle,

AUCTION SALE OF BURGUNDY WINES,

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

A. B. Nos. 4492, 93,99 3 Cases Burgundy Wines Beaune (Quartt.
A. B. Nos. 4516, 17, 19 20 4 Cases Burgundy Wines Pommard.
A. B. Nos. 4521, 22 23, 23 30—7 cases Burgundy Wines Pommard (Crist)
R. & Co., Nos. 226, 28 30—3 Cases Burgundy Wines Mason (Quartt)

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Agrepada.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagees, Mr. Meghjee Kanjee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Dewoobai, widow of Ganoo Dharmji and Dan sker Ganoo, in exercise of the power of under mortgage dated 20th day of March, 1893, from the mortgagors to Thakur Kanjee Lladhur and Thakur Meghjee Kanji, the following property :—

All that piece of parcel of land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Agripada, lying outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 4256, and Street No 28, and bounded on the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of Gopal Dewji, on the West by the property of Sheriffboy Thavur, on the North by the Municipal vacant Ground, and on the South by the property of Vrijlal Duxmidas and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

R. SCOTT & Co. M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.

TELEPHONE NO. 3032.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known Eng Manufacturers, Sulphuric and o acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

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And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

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NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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25 Per cent ; 37½ Per cent ; and 50 Per cent off

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, BAGS,

Every Description of Leather Goods.

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J. OAKES & CO.,

59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pundit, 3831 tons, Captain A McLennan, sailed yesterday for Batavia in ballast.

THE steamer England, 2471 tons, Captain W Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Wensleydale, 2508 tons, Captain J G Sharp arrived in harbour yesterday from London via East African ports and Gall in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bullmba, 1607 tons, Captain H Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo, 68 cases opium, a number of horses and the following passengers :—Dr Mrs Malcolm, Dr Kirkpatrick, Mr Rustomjee, 2 Misses Rustomjee and infant and deck.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3343 tons, Captain Francis Snow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Naples with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H Rodgers, Miss J Smith, Mr and Mrs Thompstone, Mr H S Hosking, Mr J R McInery, Mrs A Greville Stuart, Mr and Miss Oliver, Mrs Hewlett, Mr and Mrs Farrier, Mrs Sarmour, Mr C J E Hyde, Mr Pringle, Mr G S Stocks, Mr W K Brattberton, Miss Bushell, Mrs G E Wright, Miss Fraser, Miss A Degerum, Mrs Harwood, Miss Griffen, Major and Mrs Braine, Mr and Mrs H M Godan, Capt and Mrs Ferguson Davie and Lieut R A Shaw.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agents.
A	Majidi	1857	Coates	R S Ports	25-9	B & P S N Co
C&R	Abana	2678	Bowden	Antwerp	30-9	R A Willis
D&E	Pundit	3832	McLennan	Java	24-9	T M & Co
F	Neidenfels	3517	Rode	K'chi	24-9	Glade & Co
M	Delta	4743	Daniel	China	2-10	P & O Co
P	Baron Cawdor	2764	Gosney	Newport		K N & Co

H W P D

Pari		642	Mohamed	Mangalore	24-9	Bo S N Co

M D D

Monsoori		1735	Hannah	repairing		B &P NCo

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Marienfels	3600	Zittoson	K'chi		Glade C
3	Massilia	3250	Thanpson	Liool	3-10	W & A G & O
4	Eagshima Maru	4404	Tyne	Kobe	29-9	N Y K Line
6	Clanmurray	3121	Dale	Yokoorin	30-9	F Muir & Co
8	Imperator	2325	Mosca	Trieste	1-10	A E S & Co
9	City of Agra	3096	Browne	Calcutta	30-9	K N & Co
12	Arcadia	3914	Valentine	London	10	P & O

V D M W

Crewe Hall		2480	Parry	Newport	3-10	K Nixon & Co
Linga		928	Rickford	K'chi	24-9	M M & Co
Landaura		2196	Dagge	Repairing		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Wensleydale s	Sharp	London, &c
	City of Karachi s	Snow	Liverpool, Aug 30
	England s	Curtis	Cardiff, Aug 17
	Bullmba s	Bamber	Bushire, Sept 12

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pundit s	McLennan	Batavia
	R I M S Dufferin	Shearine	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Upada, for Calcutta, &c.
" Bullmba, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Malta, for China, &c.
" City, of Karachi, for Liverpool, &c.
" Nirmal, for Calcutta, &c
The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Names.	From
22	Dilwara	D Macfadyne	London

DEPARTURES.

23	Ethiopia	H J Paterson	Chittagong
	Morara	O Adams	Boston and N York
	Craftsman	G Goldman	London
	Metis	R Brown	Madras
	Itola	F Alton	Bombay
	Laipoora	A J Cole	Bombay
	Taroba	W H Jacobs	Rangoon
	Shelwell	J T Douglas	Dundee
	Maharaja	J L Leftwich	Port Blair
	Wardha	C H Sharp	Mauritius
	Saxonia	F Fachs	Hamburg
	Austria	A Bilanffer	A Port

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
21	Ehrenfels	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsey, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 22rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived at Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 22rd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 22nd instant.

A MAN DENYING HIS NAME.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justic Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of the application for revision of Balmukand Kalianahand, who had been convicted by Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of gambling with cards and money in Bhoiwada, in July, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the accused. It appeared that Inspector Paterson had arrested the accused with ten other associates. These associates were fined by the Magistrate in amounts ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. On the strength of a previous conviction deposed to against the accused by Inspectors Sullivan and Hassan, he was to sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Accused denied that he was the person who had the previous conviction : the High Court returned the case to Mr. Kemp for further evidence on the point. Mr. Kemp made an enquiry, and sent for jail records. The name of the man with the previous conviction was found to be Balmukand Mulchand; and although some of the marks noted agreed with the accused's person, others di l not. The Magistrate stated that the Police Officers honestly thought the accused to be Balmukand Mulchand, and gave evidence about his previous conviction; but from the later inquiry he had held, he would give the benefit of the doubt to the accused, and declare he was not the person previously convicted.

Their lordships reduced the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment to a fine of one rupee.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, flagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Agents :—TURNER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARATHOON—September 21, at Pan Thome, the wife of E. Arathoon, of a daughter.
HARGREET—September 6, at Kangra Valley, to Mr. and Mrs C. A. H. Hargert, a daughter.
THOMSON—September 14, at Cloudesley, Dalhousie, the wife of Captain C. G. Thomson, R. A. M. C., Mian Mir, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AILSWORTH—September 18, at Oocanda, at the residence of her son, retired Assistant Surgeon M. Ailsworth, M. B., and C. M., S. Ailsworth, the relict of the late Assistant Surgeon E. Ailsworth, L. R. M. D., aged 61.
GROSSER—september 21, at his residence 8/1, Chowringhee Lane, Alfred Walter Grosser, aged 56 years.

"GONOSAN"

A Compound of Oil of Sandal Wood and A-B Kawa-Kawa.

LITERATURE FREE.

Price per Bottle of 32 Capsules, Rs. 1/8.

"BORNYVAL"

The active principle of Valerian, a specific against all nervous disorders of the circulation, the nervous system in general, *Cardiac Insufficiency*, hysteria, melancholy, neurasthenia, insomnia, &c.

LITERATURE FREE.

Price per Bottle of 25 Capsules, Rs. 1/6.

SOLE AGENTS :

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m.: Sun sets, 5h. 54m.; High water 5-44m., 5-40a. ; Low water, 0-26a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.)
Finlay Mills Company, Chartered Bank Buildings 3 p.m. (S. T.)
Mercantile Press Company, 51 Apollo Street, 3-40 p.m. (S. T.)
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Royal Insurance Building, 4 p.m. (S. T.)
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports.
New Gaiety Theatre, Bandman Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 39th anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will deliver a lecture in English, at the Prarthana Mandir Girgaon, at 6-30 p.m. to-day. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Papers to be read are (1) "Old Age and Suicides," by Mr Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. (2.) "A Theoretical History of the Goddess Yellamma," by Mr Rudragonda Chaiwirgenda Patil, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

SILVER EPISCOPAL JUBILEE OF PATRIARCH ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—Last evening a most interesting ceremony was performed at the Gloria Church, Mazagon, in connection with the Silver Episcopal Jubilee of His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Patriach of East Indies, he having been consecrated in 1881. A large congregation was present to witness the ceremony, including H. E. the Viscount de Wrem. A large number of clergy also graced the occasion with their presence. A solemn Te-Deum was sung by the clergy of the Diocese assisted by others. This opportunity was availed of by the various Portuguese institutions in Bombay to send congratulatary messages wishing His Grace long lease of life.

AN INTERESTING GIFT.—Mr. R. E. M. Ignatio of the Government Telegraphs, Central Office, has been presented with a Medal, on one side of which is the bust of Pope Pius X. and on the other a figure of the Virgin carrying the Divine Infant, as a mark of appreciation and gratitude, from Don Michael Rua, the successor of Don Bosco and present Superior-General of the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis de Sales. The Medal has been sent on account of the keen interest taken to make known the works of Don Bosco and of obtaining assistance on behalf of the many orphans, sheltered in the institutions founded by him, educated and fitted for a situation in life according to each one's capacity. A card accompanying the Medal reads :—"Salesian Oratory, Turin, Italy. Don Michael Rua begs to offer you his grateful thanks. Accept also the assurance of the prayers of his little orphans for your intentions. He implores on you and yours abundant and choice blessings from the Treasury of the Sacred Heart."

THE BANDMANN COMPANY.

The Earl and the Girl.

THE play which Mr. Bandmann chose for the second night of his last season in Bombay was the "Earl and the Girl," a cheery nonsensical musical comedy which contains absolutely no plot but more than enough detail to make up for any defect in that direction. Soon after the start Mr. Harry Cole appeared as the Coster dog trainer and kept up the fun from start to finish both as Coster and Mock Earl. Miss Georgie Corlass as Elphin Hayes the American heiress and Mr. Ernest Attwell, the real Earl had their portion of love making for the benefit of the sentimental portion of the audience while Mr. Deane Percival as the Hon. Crew Boodle got in plenty of low comedy to back up Mr. Cole on the other side of the stage, Miss B. Hunter as "Liza Shoddam, Jim Cheese's sweetheart, was excellent in her part and all the minor characters worked hard to carry out the wild spirit which is the making of the play.

To-day will be played "The Runaway Girl."

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 22.

OPIUM CASE.

The further hearing of the Opium case took place to-day. Two more witnesses were examined—one a Marwadi and the other a Telugu Hindu. Both the witnesses support the prosecution theory that the opium was bad and that the accused was responsible for it. The case is adjourned to the 25th instant.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE RESIDENCY.

Mr. Hutchinson hands over charge of the Civil and Magisterial work to Mr. Cranford on the 26th instant. The Local Fund work is, we learn, to be discharged by Mr. S. Aravamudu Iyengar, the present Vice-Chairman, until Mr. Hutchinson's permanent successor arrives.

REVISED PARCEL POSTAGE RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

A Postal Notice notifies that Parcel Postage Rates for very many foreign countries will be reduced, with effect from the 1st of October 1906. The revised rates will be shown in the next issue of the Indian Postal Guide (October 1906) which will be on sale at all the post offices—price four annas each.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of a kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

THE WORLD OF ART.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN HOT WEATHER.

The Mozart Mania.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

HOT-WEATHER troubles are proverbial with the photographer, and with such a spell of hot weather as we have enjoyed this summer one is able to sympathise with those living within the tropics to whom the hot-weather troubles we may occasionally meet with must be an ever-present difficulty. Frilling and dissolving of the gelatine film are familiar enough, and many are the remedies suggested, but there are other troubles besides frilling which are prevalent in hot weather—for instance, air-bells in the developer, which often cause a good deal of annoyance, are of more frequent occurrence in hot weather. These prevent the developer from acting on the particular portions of the plate they cover, and the result is that in the negative they present a semi-transparent appearance, often entirely spoiling the negative. To avoid these, a writer on photography in Australia recommends the plentiful use of preservative in the developer whilst the mixture should be poured over the plate at once, before it has time to oxidise. Moreover, only one plate should be developed with each plot of developer. The fixing solution requires special attention during very hot days. In cool weather a solution containing 6oz of hypo to each pint of water may be used with impunity, but in the summer months this bath should be diluted with the addition of from 10 to 20oz of water. Even then it should not be used until it has been mixed for a considerable time as the dissolving of hypo in water reduces the temperature considerably, and the plunging of a plate from a warm to a cold solution, or vice versa, is almost certain to produce a frilled negative.

In hot weather gelatine prints often present a very yellow appearance when thrown into the fixingbath, the tone which they have acquired appearing to dissolve completely away. When the toning-bath is warm, P.O.P. prints appear to tone very rapidly, but the tone is on the surface only. To make sure that the operation of toning has been carried far enough, the prints should be judged by looking through them.

One not infrequently finds on looking at a negative against something dark that it appears green ; if "green fog" be there badly, it will look pink or purple by transmitted light. In early days this could generally be put down to a faulty plate, but nowadays plates are particularly free from any such tendency, and green fog arises from getting some impurity into the developer, such as hypo or ammonia. A weak ferricyanide and hypo reducer sometimes removes it, or a very weak solution of permanganate of potash say five grains to 8oz of water, to each ounce of which a drop of sulphuric acid is added.

"Clouds and landscape on the same plate," it being implied that they shall each be there in true relative printing value, is, perhaps, the most fondly cherished idea of the landscape photographer, and towards the accomplishment of such an ideal the use of colour sensitive plates and screens has gone a long way. Still, it seems hardly possible fully to correct the wide divergence in actinicism between the blue sky and the green-earth without an unduly protracted exposure ; hence it may be worth while to consider the utility of a partly-coloured screen proposed by Mr. Clarence Ponting, who briefly described his method in a recent issue of the "Photographic News." Mr. Ponting's idea is a graduated screen, a revivalist a notion which was mooted about fifteen years ago, but apparently never carried out. Such a screen is both easily and cheaply made. Select two lantern plates on very thin flawless glass, fix them in some clean hypo solution, wash, and place to dry, away from the dust.

We knew it would come. It was, of course, impossible for the watchful dramatist to escape the glamour of Mozart's career. We have made the same remark before, on various occasions, but one does not always expect prophecy to be realised, even though the realisation might seem probable. The current number of a well-known American musical journal contains a notice of what is called, "A Successful Mozart Play," which is now to go on tour after its triumph in New York. The name of the play is "The Greater Love," and we read that Ivy Ashton Root, the authoress, is a niece of the Secretary of State, and "has for many years been a patron of music and musicians." One is also informed that "this fact, no doubt, led her to write the play about the great tone-king." One rather admires that expression, the "tone-king," partly because it is so excessively vague, and partly because, in the day of Mozart, such a thought as a tone-poem was altogether unknown. At any rate, the manager has engaged fifteen instrumentalists, and eight operatic soloists, to accompany no less than fifty actors and actresses. Mr. Aubrey Boucicault, the son of the famous writer of nearly half a hundred plays, will take the part of Mozart. Anything less like the portraits of Mozart we cannot imagine than a reproduction of a photograph lying before us, which describes the actor as "Mozart composing."

As Coleridge has observed of Shakspeare's plays, "The interest in the plot is always in fact on account of the characters, not *vice versa*, as in almost all other writers : the plot is a mere canvas and no more." This is true of all great drama—of all drama, indeed, that has any claims to be considered serious. The would-be writer of a play on the subject of Tristram and Iseult is thus placed in a dilemma even more distressing than usual. The first thing the dramatist would do would be to simplify the rambling old legend and to concentrate his powers on the main situation and on the development of the characters. This Wagner did, and in his opera the legend bears its sublimest fruit. The dramatist is not so fortunate as the composer. Of emotions music can discourse without boring at much greater length than can mere speech. The poet who could translate the master of Wagner's opera into a play of equal duration that should be acceptable in the theatre has yet to be born. Where Mr. Swinburne has failed M. Comyns Carr was wise not to venture. And so in his "Tristram and Iseult," produced last night with the greatest success, Mr. Carr has been content to rely on Malory for his facts, which facts he has trimmed and trussed with the skill that comes of experience, and has served up the whole with blank verse sauce nicely seasoned with bay-leaves. We are not blaming Mr. Carr. He has, we think, taken the best course open to him, and if his "Tristram and Iseult" has little of the genuine poetic impulse which shone out fitfully in Mr. Fagan's "Prayer of the Sword" it is infinitely more equable, more adroit, more workmanlike.

There is nothing creative about it ; you never get on human terms with any one of the characters, who are, indeed, less characters than officials stationed in certain positions and charged to perform certain duties. You have not the faintest notion how any one of them would behave in circumstances other than those depicted. They make no vital impression such as is made in every contract of life. You are introduced to two men at lunch. Nothing is said about money, and you never think of it in connection with either of them. Yet if you were afterwards asked to which of them you would sooner lend a sovereign you could probably return a decided answer. Having seen the play, having noted that King Mark all through behaves shockingly, and Tristram very beautifully, we had as lief oblige the one as the other. But the play, though never encountering one on the level of life, is deftly contrived, its incidents are exciting and well interwoven, and the diction is graceful and cultured. Where a creative poet would have shown himself the master of his materials—and have produced probably a play that would not have run a fortnight—Mr. Comyns Carr has shown himself a faithful and ingenious servant, and has turned out a piece that should certainly reach its hundredth night.

Mr. Otho Stuart, who did not respond to a general invitation to appear and make a speech, has mounted the play most handsomely and most artistically. For the first time that we can remember we have a Court free from epicene pages. Further, Mr. Stuart has enrolled one of the best companies in London. Mr. Oscar Asche throws his weight into the mean and malignant character of King Mark. Mr Matheson Lang is an ideal Tristram, and has in Mr. Alfred Brydone, his squire, the most human character, as acted in the piece. Mr. H. R. Hignett is excellent as Gormon, the pottering old Irish king, whose behaviour is singularly short-sighted. Iseult finds a most sympathetic exponent in Miss Lily Brayton, who speaks her lines beautifully, but sometimes assumes a sternness of visage that is hardly becoming. Miss Edith Wynne-Matthison is very effective in the short part of Brangwaine. Miss Gertrude Scott is direly impressive as Iseult's revengeful mother, Miss Hutin Britton is incisive as Tristram's uncomfortable stepmother, and Miss Agnes Brayton preserves the mystery of Iseult of the White Hands, a visionary creature whose exact position is not made very clear. The music, composed by Mr. Christopher Wilson, is admirable, and in the potion scene is of the greatest service. The performance was enthusiastically received, and all the principal performers and Mr. Comyns Carr had to appear before the curtain more than once.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

Harbour vs. Harbour.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott further heard the suit brought by Rhoda Evelyn Harbour against her husband, Arther Edwim Harbour European Engine Driver, residing at Neemuch in the Gwalior State, in which the petitioner prayed for the dissolution of her marriage, for maintenance, and the custody of the child of her marriage. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham. Byrane, and Noble, appeared for the petitioner ; and Mr. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Sorbjee and Jehangir, appeared for the respondent.

The petitioner, in further cross-examination by Mr. Kanga, said she knew that her husband was transferred from Mhow to Neemuch, but she could not say why.

Is it not the fact that, at the time, you and your mother were the talk of the town ?—No.

You took away with you a bicycle, a gold watch, and a bracelet when you finally left your husband ?—Yes, had no breceiets with me.

Mr. Kanga said they said in their written statement that she took away goods of the value of Rs. 400, and this was in support of that statement.

Mr. Kanga said he had certain questions to ask the witness to show that she was not a fit person to be entrusted with the custody of the child ; and he proposed to postpone such questions until his lordship had given his decison for a dissolution,

Mr. Binning had no objection.

Re-examined, by Mr. Binning, witness said the bicycle was presented to her by her mother. She had not at the time heard the report about the women Allarakhia.

Mr. Kanga asked far permission to examine one of his witness, who was ill and wanted at once to return to Neemuch.

His lordship allowed the application.

Mr. Thomas W. Dengo, a Guard on the R.M. Railway said he was, on the 22nd March Guard 1906, of a train from Mhow to Neemuch, by whic hthepetitioner and Mr Wells were passengers ; also Mr. Foster. Witness deposed to certain impropriotics he noticed between the petitioner and Mr. Wells, as the train proceeded from station. to station Mr. Foster, in reply to witness, corroborated what witness had observed taking place between petitioner and Mr. Wells,

Cross-examined by Mr, Binning, witness said Mr, Harbour was a driver on the Neemueh Railway, and witness was sometimes a Guard to his train, It was true that it was witness's duty to interfere when he noticed anything improper going on in his train ; but so long as the impropriety was between friends, he could not interfere. The ayah, who was in the third class carriage, had no baby with her at Indore station, Witness know the Harbour well he thought Mr, Harbour was a very quiet man he did not see,

Mr, Wells buying a bottle of sodawater at any of the stations,

Re-examined by Mr. Kanga, witness said even when a train was in motion, it would not be difficult for a man to go from one carriage to another.

Mrs. Kate Rainbow, Examined by Mr. Binning, said she was the mother of the petitioner. Witness mentioned certain instances of ill treatment practised upon the petitioner by the respondent. In January 1905, the petitioner and her husband went to Neemuch. While there the baby broke her arm, and witness went to nurse her. On one occasion, while she was in the next room, witness heard her daughter scream On another occasion she saw respondent strike petioner with a stick His temper was a very violent one. After some days with the respondent's consent, witness and her daughter went to Mhow. Petitioner was then suffering from bronchitis and hemorrhage of the bowels ; and was treated by Dr. Majoo. Witness denied that there was any improper relation between petitioner and Mr. Wells. When her daughter came to witness at Mhow the last time, she said she could not stand his cruelty any longer. Respondent came to see petitioner several times and asked her to go back to him, Reference was made at such interviews to respondent's misconduct. On one occasion respondent, in the presence of the witness, admitted on instance of his misconduct.

Mr. Binning read and put in several letters written by respondent to the witness.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Kanga, said petitioner and respondent were married in October 1902. The first complaint she heard of from her daughter was two or three months after the marriage She knew of a quarrel they had after a dance when respondent slapped the petitioner. She used to visit her daughter very frequently. Witness knew of respondent's temper and told her daughter not to marry him. When witness heard her daughter scream at Neemuch, respondant admitted to witness that he had given his wife a kick in the back, because she would not clean his boots and shoes. Her daughter used to take midicine when she came with her to Mhow, Witness did not see Mr. Wells at the Neemuch station when she left with her for Mhow. Witness's husband was a pensioner and was living Witness did not preserve the letters of complaint written to her by her daughter, because she did not know things would came to such a pass.

Radhi, woman, said she knew Mrs Harbour, and was ayah to her baby when she was two or three months old. Her services were dispensed with from the 1st inst

Wife you never at Mhow, hon did Mr Houbour treat his wife—He used to ill treat her and abuse ner

With what did he deatber?—Some timrs with eis hand. some times with his fist, and sometimes with a stick I dont remember anything happoning at might at Mhow On one occasion, I saw Mr Harbear throu a took at Mrs Harbour, then he beat her, and drove her out of the house She had bn her only a chemise at the time. The saheb also turned me out of the house. He shut the doors, and we could not get in. We slept in a corner out of the house and could not get in until 6 a.m., the next morning, Mrs. Harbour could not get her food till 2 p.m., her usual time being 12 o'clock After the dance at Neemuch, they had a row every now and then. He used to strike her, beat her, and they again made up. After the dance affair, mem saheb went to Mhow. On our return, the door was closed, and we had to wait an hour or an hour and a half. When the saheb came he beat the petitioner ; and a doctor had to be consulted, for mem saheb said her rib was broken. Respondent once went to the Mhow station, and on his return he beat the petitioner. He used to beat me also. He cracked jokes with me and used. filthy language He kissed me also. We went to Indor to consult a doctor and returned the same night to Mhow. I know Mr Wells, He came to the carriage when the train had stopped. I was with the petitioners all the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanga : Witness was married and was a Malsar by caste. Mrs Harbour engaged her, not the saheb. The latter used to get angry and beat Mrs Harbour. On return from work, he used to beat everybody. (laughter) During the time we were at Neemuch, the saheb used to beat Mrs, Harbour every day on his return from duty. Mr. Wells got out of the railway at Futtiabad. He got into the same carriage with us at an intermediate station. I spoke to the mem saheb about Mr. Harbour's improper conduct towards me. I did not complain to my husband, because he was not with us, It is not true that, when Mr. Wells came into our carriage, the mem saheb asked me to go into a third class carriage. I was present when the doctor came to see the mem saheb, whose rib was broken. She was ill on that account for four or six days.

Allarakhia, woman, examined by Mr. Binning, said she was a Mahomedan and was married to a Saheb's butler at Neemuch. She knew the respondent and saw him at the bungalow of Mr. Wells, whither she was taken by one Lal Khan. She was also taken twice to respondent's own bungalow. She knew the petitioner before she went to Mr. Wells's bungalow and had spoken to her and her ayah. She did not then know that the petitioner was Mr. Harbour's wife.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanga, witness said her husband was a butler to a Saheb at Neemuch, to whom she was married about a year ago. She was not an immoral woman before her marriage, and used to earn her living, one and a half a day, She expected no reward from the petitioner after this case was over. Witness had no conversation with the petitioner about this case before or after she received a summons. The mem saheb took her to the solicitor's office, where her statement was taken down. She was not at any time in the keeping of Mr. Wells.

Lall Khan Vazier, examined by Mr. Binning, said he was a trolley man at Neemuch under Mr. Wells and knew the respondent. At the latter's request, he took Allarakhia woman to him at Mr. Wells's bungalow,

To the Court Mr. Wells is not a married man and has no relations living with him,

Mr. Binning said that was his case except Mr. Wells, who was on buil on a charge of assault, and could not come.

Mr. P. Byrne, petitioner's Solicitor, produced a copy of a telegram he had sent to Mr. Wells and his reply.

Mr. Kanga objected to the telegram being admitted in evidence.

Mr. Binning said he wanted to show that every effort had been made to produce Mr. Wells, but that he could not come.

Mrs. Harbour, recalled and examined by Mr. Kanga said that on the 21st instant she gave the Court the writing that was produced.

Mr. Kanga put in the writing. It related to Mrs. Harbour meeting the woman Allarakhia, who asked her where the saheb was who stopped opposite the pumping engines. Mrs. Harbour asked her why she wanted to know, and the woman replied that she had just met two sahebs, who wanted her to call over.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

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THE GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY.

A Visit to the Parel Laboratory.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, arrived here from Poona by the Mail train and alighted at the Parel Railway Station yesterday morning at 5-30 o'clock. His Excellency was accompanied by Major F. Lee, Military Secretary, Hon. Arthur Hill Trever, and as the arrival was a private one, the Guard of Honor and other formalities were dispensed with.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Commissioner of Police, was present on the Railway platform to receive the Governor. A motor car was in readiness to convey His Excellency and suite, and the party drove to the Parel Laboratory. After inspecting the latter institution His Excellency drove via Bhendy Bazar and Kalbadevi to the Fort. He breakfasted at the Yacht Club and passed the day at the Secretariat. The usual salute was fired to announce the arrival.

His Excellency left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus by the 10-45 p.m. train for Poona last night. The departure was private, but a salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure, at 7 a.m. to-day.

THE ALL INDIA MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

THE Conference of Mahomedan delegates which met at Lucknow, last week under the presidency of Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-law, to make final arrangements in connection with the National Mahomedan Deputation which is to be received by the Viceroy at Simla on the 1st of October next at 11 a.m. has animously elected Sir H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan G. C. I. E., as the Head and the following gentleman as Members of the Deputation.

His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah Aga Khan, G C I E (Bombay) ; Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Salimullah, C S I, Nawab Bahadur of Dacca (Eastern Bengal) ; Shahzadah Bakhtiar Shah, C I E, Head of the Mysore Family, Calcutta (Bengal) ; Hon'ble Nawab Haji Mohamed Fateh Ali Khan Qazelbash, C I E, Talughar, Lahore (Punjab) ; Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C I E, Lieut, 18th Prince of Wales's Tiwana Lancers, Tiwana, Shahpur (Punjab) ; Hon'ble Syed Zain el-Edros, Surat (Bombay) ; Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Mohamed Shah Din, Bar-at-Law, Lahore (Punjab) ; Hon'ble Maulvi Sharfuddin, Bar-at-Law, Patna (Behar) ; Khan Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhry, Mymansingh (Eastern Bengal) ; Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Husan Khan, C I E, Calcutta (Bengal) ; Naseer Hussain Khan Khayal, Calcutta (Bengal) ; Khan Bahadur Mirza Sujaat Ali Beg, Persian Consul-General, Murshidabad, Calcutta (Bengal) ; Syed Ali Imam, Bar-at-law, Patna (Behar) ; Nawab Sarfraz Husain Khan, Patna (Behar) ; Khan Bahadur Ahmed Mohiuddin Khan, Stipendiary of the Carnatic Family (Madras) ; Nawabzadah Nasrullah Khan, Bar-at-Law, and uncle of His Highness the Nawab of Sachin, (Bombay) ; Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Bar-at-law (Bombay) ; Ebrahimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, General Merchant (Bombay) ; Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ghayasuddin Peerzadah, Broach, Gujarat, (Bombay) ; Syed Alahdad Shah, Special Magistrate and Vice-President, Zamindars' Association, Khairpore (Sindh) ; Maulana H M Malak, Head of Mehdi Bagh Bohras, Nagpur (C P) ; Khan Bahadur Raja Jehandad Khan, C I E, Chief of Kiani Gukkhars, Hazara (N W F) ; Mushirad Dowla Mumtazal Mulk Khan Bahadur Khalifa Syed Mohamed Hussain, Member of the State Council, Patiala (Punjab) ; Khan Bahadur Col. Abdul Majid Khan, Foreign Minister, Patiala (Punjab) ; Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah, Hon Magistrate, Amritsar (Punjab) ; Mian Mohamed Shafi, Bar-at-Law, Lahore (Punjab) ; Shaikh Gulam Sadik, Amritsar (Punjab) ; Hakim Mohamed Ajmal Khan, Delhi (Punjab) ; Shaikh Shahid Hussain, Taluqdar, Bar-at-Law, Lucknow (Oudh) ; Munshi Ihtisham Ali, Zamindar and Rais, Kakori (Oudh) ; Syed Nabi-Ullah, Bat-at-law, Rais, Kara, Dt, Allahabad (U P) ; Maulvi Syed Karamat Hussain, Bar-at-law, Allahabad (U P) ; Syed Abdur Raoof, Bar-at-law, Allahabad (U P) ; Munshi Abdur Salam Khan, Retired Sub-Judge, Rampur (U P) ; Khan Bahadur Mohamed Muzammil Ullah Khan, Zamindar, Secretary, Zamindars' Association, (U P) and Joint-Secretary, M A O College Trustees, Aligarh (U P) ; Haji Mohamed Ismail Khan, Zamindar, Aligarh (U P) ; Sahabzadah Aftab Ahmad Khan, Bar-at-Law, Aligarh (U P) ; Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain, Rais, Amroha (U P) ; Maulvi Habibur Rahman Khan, Zamindar, Ishikanpur (U P) ; Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, son of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C I E, Hyderabad (Deccan) ; Maulvi Syed Mahdee Ali Khan (Mohsin-ul-Mulk), Hon Secretary, M A O College, Aligarh, Etawah (U P).

The list is excellent though it may be that one or two of those named will object to being given titles which are not theirs.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1906.

KARACHI UNDER HANDICAP.

THE "rival port" has been seized with another of its periodical desires to make a noise, and in that it has our sympathy. Nature gave Bombay a ready-made port; in Karachi it provided a place where the ingenuity of man might make a port even more convenient than that of Bombay. Nature did almost all that was necessary for Bombay. In Karachi it did little more than throw out a hint to enterprise and then proceeded to handicap it as heavily as could possibly be. It denied it building-stone and timber, even as much stone as would pave its streets and even as much wood as would give its buildings a decent staircase. While Nature, with only little help gradually transformed Bombay's seven islands into one and built it up of solid, strong material, it gave Karachi shifting sands and shallow backwaters. Fortunately it placed Manora Point well out of the water as if to say "Here is a fortune for the trouble; ample payment for good work." And the sign was seen and the invitation accepted. Karachi has this advantage over Bombay: that whilst Bombay is already cramped for elbow-room Karachi can throw out her arms in any direction. The whole desert is before her. As it is, to-day Karachi is a port and a city of which its creators have reason to be proud—the more so as every advance in the record of progress has been an obstacle race, every foot of improvement a difficulty overcome. Great as has been the development in the last five years we believe it would have been greater if Sind had been handed over to the Punjab, though it may sound like high treason to say so. Karachi has been the step-daughter of the Bombay maternal Government and little wonder, for how can it be expected that a Government, which never sees it, which when it travels just runs from Poona to Mahableshwar and back again, can really sympathise with the aspirations of a far-distant port? Karachi suffers from its very connection with Bombay. Its offices are but branches of those of the capital city and its merchants the employes of Bombay firms. Its public bodies are similarly affected—we had almost written tainted—and Karachi under existing conditions may never hope for any degree of enthusiastic encouragement such as its half dozen genuinely public-spirited men desire and which alone can make Karachi the great and prosperous port and city she is entitled, and ought, to be.

The Bombay Government, a little while ago, manifested some kindly interest in its second port by appointing a Committee to formulate a scheme to make adequate provision for its present and future needs. That Committee was not composed of Karachi men, though each member was an expert in his own particular work. They recorded an enormous amount of evidence and forwarded a report, which on its broad lines gave general satisfaction, but they made one final recommendation which tended to detract from the value of their suggestions. Both Port Trust and Chamber of Commerce urged that the schemes prepared be put into operation at once, so highly did they approve of the Committee's ideas. They included increased accommodation for exports, an extension of the wharves, the purchase of additional dredging plant, besides increased accommodation for imports and a number of other works, which it is not necessary to enter into in detail. The Committee came to the conclusion that there was nothing extravagant in the proposals of the Port Trust which ought to be well within its means. Yet with all these extensive works to be carried out they would not recommend the employment of a whole-time Chairman, as his salary would prove a heavy charge on the revenue and the time did not seem to them ripe for the appointment. It has been under a full-time Chairman that Bombay has made most of its enormous progress, and we believe that it would have been to Karachi's interest to try the experiment, notwithstanding the cost. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce thought so too, and in a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Sind about a year ago, its present Chairman pointed out that "at certain seasons of the year the Chairman of the Port Trust, in his capacity as Collector, is called away by duties outside Karachi; this absence in the districts, at all times inconvenient to the Port Trust, will become more so when the Board are engaged in the preparation of schemes that are not only of a very elaborate and far-reaching character, but in the completion of which it is important that not a moment's avoidable delay should be incurred." But an absente Government cannot recognise the possibilites of any inconvenience arising from the absence of a mere Collector, and so the Karachi Port Trust was left to carry out as much of its laudably ambitious scheme as it could, under conditions that Bombay would not for a moment have accepted and against which it would have brought such moral pressure to bear that Government would have seen the desirability of complying.

We are glad to hear that there is reason to believe Government will so amend the Karachi Port Trust Act as to allow the Trust to go to the Market on the strength of its own securities. Government has certainly been a long time considering the matter—that is if it had not forgotten it—for it is now over eighteen months since the Committee of Experts recommended that the borrowing powers of the Trust should be assimilated to those under the Calcutta and Bombay Fort Trust Acts and that the Board should have power to borrow on their credit from the public, subject only to Government sanction. At present the Board raise funds under the Local Loan Act and in each case the particular item has to be justified by figures proving the sufficiency of the Board's immediate resources to meet the liabilities. As the Committee stated, this arrangement restricts the powers of the Trustees to re-appropriate funds so raised to the best advantage. And if they are tied in this manner it is utterly useless. But it is not only in the matter of the port and its facilities that Karachi seeks to improve herself. Her Municipality has as much and, in its way, as important work to carry out. What requires to be done was specified the other day in a communicated article published by the local journal. Much of it is apparent to the casual observer, but, even in this, Karachi has difficulties which we in Bombay know not of. Municipal offices and a Town Hall worthy the name are suggested, but there are public improvements which are more urgently needed. That "festering sore and literal plague spot," Runchore lines, require attention. We are told by the writer of that particular article, as to whose identity most Karachi people have no doubt whatever, that the Municipality considered and adopted a scheme for, if not actually destroying these lines, so improving matters as to prevent them being, from year to year, not only a potential but a certain source of infinite danger to the whole city. Government was asked for a loan of two lakhs of rupees for the purpose, but Karachi has to wait, and that notwithstanding the importunity of Mr. Webb, Karachi's representative in the Legislative Council. Moreover while it waits a proposal has been put forward to run the train-line from Runchore lines through the cantonment and thus put the British soldier in danger of infection by almost compulsory association with the denizens of a district for which "very competent medical opinion" recommends fire as the only panacea. Karachi cannot afford to make mistakes. Those she has already made stand forth as a reproach to her and she must be careful to make no more. Karachi is a city and a port of immense possibilities, but she ought not to throw away a single opportunity of effecting an improvement, no matter how slow Government may be to assist in her progress or however parsimoniously it may help her with funds.

CHINA'S POPULATION.

THOUGH from the most remote ages the Chinese have periodically numbered the people the censuses are full of inaccuracies and are far from reliable as foundation on which to base any calculations. In the first century and a half of the Christian Era, documents show that ten censuses were taken and, while the first gave a population of over eighty-three millions, subsequent reckonings put it at a somewhat lower figure. China, it must be remembered, was far smaller in extent then than now, but the general opinion is that the population was not less than eighty millions. The chief object of a census in China would seem to be the finding of the number of taxable people and therefore children and old men have been omitted. Dr. Wells Williams has discovered the tables of twenty three countings extending over five hundred years (A. D. 1381 to A. D. 1881) and while the first of these puts the population under sixty millions, the last, which by the way is taken from the Chinese Customs Reports, records an increase of about three hundred and twenty millions. General opinion however gives the credit of greatest accuracy to that of 1812 during the reign of the Emperor Kia King which records three hundred and sixty-two millions. There then seems to have been a steady increase, for in 1868 the figure was computed at 408,000,000 though in the following thirteen years, if the figures be correct, there was a drop of twenty-eight millions. Probably a part of this difference can be accounted for by the omission and inclusion of children and the aged at different times, but the T'aip'ing Rebellion accounted for an enormous number of deaths which must be held responsible for a large portion of the decline. During recent years several well-known travellers and investigators have given their views of the population of the Provinces visited by them. Crude as this method of enumeration must be, it is not unlikely that, when the whole of China has been visited in this way and a careful compilation of the results of these investigations has been made, a more accurate and reliable estimate of the population of the Empire will be secured than by simply relying on the figures given by the consuses furnished by the Chinese. As an instance, the late Baron von Richthoven, in his letter on the Provinces of Chikiang and Anhui, gives invaluable information concerning the population of these Provinces. In reading what has been written by these travellers and others one cannot escape the conviction that the impression is pretty general as to the tendency having always been to place the population of China at too high a figure. Travellers, missionaries and others, who have visited the regions devastated at the time of the T'aip'ing Rebellion, express the opinion that the loss of life during that great convulsion has generally been estimated at too low a figure, and it is a question also whether the terrible famine more than a score, of years ago in the Provinces of Chiti, Shansi, Honan and Shansi, with a population of seventy millions, is not responsible for the loss of more lives than are usually credited to it. Even more certain is it that the Mahomedan rising in the North-West was of a greater extent than has been recognised hitherto and it is thought that sixty millions is a moderate estimate of the loss of life in these three calamities.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE report on the Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1905 is divided into two parts, Civil and Criminal, each being dealt with in a white paper, and this separation considerably facilitates comparisons with preceding reports as there is an absence of the confusion consequent on the blending of two subjects. In original litigation on the Civil side there was a slight decrease, but analysis of the figures shows that this was due to abnormal causes in that the decrease was only obtained by the balancing of heavy decreases in several districts against equally heavy increases in a smaller number of the remaining districts. On the Criminal side, however, there was a fair increase both in the number of cases reported and the number returned as true, the actual figures for the year being 42,277 and 34,374 respectively. At the close of the year there were 426 Magistrates in the Provinces, an increase of five on the preceeding year, while the total number of Magistrates, exclusive of District Magistrates, exercising summary powers was 50, a decrease on the previous year, but one easily accounted for. There has, it seems, been a decrease in the number of cases dealt with by District Magistrates, but the percentage of these dealt with by Subordinate Stependiary and Honorary Magistrates is considerably increased. A matter which needs remedying is the deterioration in the average duration of police cases which should be disposed of far more expeditiously, were the Courts properly worked by the officials. There is much the same to be said of the Civil side. Pending files are heavy in Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Nimar, and the Berars. East Berar shows the largest number of cases pending over six months, the actual number being 1,823, but in West Berar about twenty-five per cent. of the pending file comes within that category, though there has been an attempt at improvement by the restriction of Judicial Officers to Judicial work. The Central Provinces have scarcely begun to move along the line which shall free them of the stigma of Judicial dilatoriness. The most noteworthy part of the year was that on the 1st September the Berar Courts Law came into force and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces became the High Court of Berar. Simultaneously the Provincial Services of the Central Provinces and Berar were amalgamated and divided into an Executive and a Judical list. This was the natural consequence of the correspondence between the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904, and the Berar Courts Law, 1905. Judicial Officers being thus enabled to concentrate their attention on judicial work, a steady improvement in the quality of the work may safely be counted upon. Throughout the year every effort has been made to recruit only Law-Graduates for the Judicial line, but the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting properly qualified men to accept an initial salary Rs. 100 per mensem. A comprehensive scheme for improving the prospects of the Service is now under consideration.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Jodhpur visited Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

THE Floria-Rubattino Company's steamer Ischia left Penang for Bombay on the 25th inst.

THE Committee of the Walker Hospital at Simla have decided that the hospital shall remain open during the ensuing cold weather.

THE Hon'ble Nawab Daujid Mahomed of Madras will head the Mahomedan Deputation which presents an Address to the Viceroy on the 1st of October.

News has reached Simla of the death, rather suddenly, of Lady Mary Tagart in Kashmir. The deceased lady was the wife of Major Tagart of the 15th Hussars.

Both Sir Arundel Arundel and Sir Lewis Tupper are due to resign the Indian Civil Service in November. The former will leave for Europe by the Mail steamer of November 17th.

With the assurance of a good kharif harvest there should be a rapid fall in prices of food-grains. Another result which ought to ensue and will be looked for with interest is a quickened activity in wheat trade. Exports fell very low in July, when there was some apprehension of a failure of rains over a considerable area of the Province, and there must be enormous stocks held up. The total export by sea, up to date, is probably not more than 300,000 tons; whereas it should have been something like a million tons, according to reliable calculations of stocks available for foreign markets.

GOVERNMENT has issued the following resolution:—Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, B.A., Acting Principal of the Elphinstone High School, will shortly retire on pension and His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the long and faithful service rendered by Mr. Talati for a period extending over 35 years. During the whole of his career as Head Master of large High Schools Mr. Talati, while maintaining their efficiency and popularity, has set a very high example of earnest effort and rectitude to his staff and pupils, and has always endeavoured to associate the institutions placed in his charge with work of public utility.

THE *Times of Ceylon* publishes the following special telegram dated London, the 19th instant :—"Inquiries at the Imperial Institute point to synthetic rubber from isoprene being an interesting chemical experiment, but nothing more. The synthesising of rubber was first discovered in 1873. Since then probably not more than one ounce has been made, so it is impossible to tell how it would stand working tests. Isoprene is derived from turpentine. The process is a long and expensive one, and the yield is infinitesimal. Still there appears to be more in the process than in wheat rubber, which experts do not regard seriously. There is nothing in either to alarm growers.

COUNT Von Rechenberg, the new Imperial Governor of German East Africa, arrived in Zanzibar on September 11 by the "Kaiser Wilhelm II" and was the guest of the Indian Community at an "At Home" at the Punjeibhai Club in the afternoon. Some years ago Count Von Rechenberg was the Consular Representive of Germany at Zanzibar and during his residence here acquired much respect and popularity among the members of the Indian Colony.

THE Russian novelist, Maxim Gorki, has addressed to the French working classes a violent appeal to come to the rescue of their Russian comrades by the practical method of "giving them money to procure shot and shell" now on the eve of a general rising. "Show the old world of bigots and hypocrites," he says, "that it is in the heart of the working man that the love of humanity really burns. . . . Make them feel their impotence, and sound the death-knell of the old world, which is crumbling away in hatred and cupidity, in lying and cruelty. Proclaim our sacred device, the device of the fraternity of peoples. Proletariat of all countries, let us join hands."

THE *Western Morning News* states that Lord Charles Beresford has accepted the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, which becomes vacant in March next, when Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, V. C., will reach the age for compulsory retirement. The retirement of Admiral C. L. Oxley in October and of Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas in February will give Vice-Admirals Sir L. A. Beaumont and Lord Charles Beresford each a step in rank, so that irrespective of the enforced removal of Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson from the Active List next March, his successor in the command of the Channel Fleet will have become a full admiral. Lord Charles Beresford succeeded Admiral Sir Compton Domvile in the Mediterranean in May 1905. Previous to that Lord Charles was for two years in command of the old Channel Fleet, now known as the Atlantic Fleet, his predecessor then being Vice-admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, whom he again relieve. A portion of the British Mediterranean squadron, consisting of seven battleships under the command of Lord Charles Beresford, anchored in the Bocchedi Cattaro, Dalmatia, on Saturday, September, 1. Complimentary visit were paid to the ships by the Austrian civil and military authorities. Lord Charles Beresford called upon the naval commandant in the afternoon, being received with military honours. Lord Charles Beresford, in the *Bulwark*, with the fleet, arrived at Castelnuovo on the same day.

FOREIGN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOTES.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

France ... ermany.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 8.

WERE confirmation still needed of the reality of the Anglo-French entente it is now afforded in a striking manner by the specially cordial reception extended to the members of the British Military Mission selected to follow the French Army manœuvres now being held to the east of Paris. The Mission is composed of Lieutenant-General Sir John French, Major-General Grierson, and Sir J. French's Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Brett, accompanied by Colonel Lowther, the British Military Attache in Paris, and Major Huguet, the French Military Attache in London. They were met at Crepy-en-Valoris by General Michel who is conducting the manœuvres and conveyed by special train to the Chateau of Compeigne where a banquet was held the same evening at which all the Foreign Officers and all the French Generals and Chefs de Corps, taking part in the manœuvres, were present. General Michel, after drinking to the health of the Foreign Officers and of the Sovereigns and *Chefs d'Etat* represented on the occasion, turned towards General J. French and said that the Second Corps was particularly happy in the honour which he was doing it in coming to follow its labours and to share in all simplicity its campaign life during the manœuvres. Their presence was a fresh proof of the quite special sympathy which their Gracious Sovereign had always shown to France and of the cordial relations uniting the two countries. The General concluded by drinking to the health of their Britannic Majesties and also offered the toast of the Aldershot Army Corps. General Sir J. French, who replied in the language of his host, expressed his heart-felt thanks for the cordiality with which the toasts proposed by General Michel had been received. All present were struck by the significance of the episode, occurring, as it did, in conditions recalling the manifestations which ten years ago marked the birth of the Franco-Russian Alliance. General Sir J. French and the officers accompanying him have closely followed the manœuvres day by day, and have been admitted to the deliberations of the umpires, a very exceptional favour not accorded to any other of the foreign officers. One of the Paris papers commenting upon the reception given in France to the British military officers observes that it is impossible to attribute too much importance to the presence of the British Military Mission at the manœuvres. The attitude of the foreign officers, and more particularly that of the German Military Attache towards General Sir J. French and his suite, has been very cordial and correct, although some surprise and perhaps a little dissatisfaction are felt that the British officers should alone have been allowed to be present at the deliberations of the umpires.

NAVAL AND MILITARY REDUCTIONS.

While it is gratifying to note these friendly demonstrations, Englishmen, at home and abroad, will scarcely be as well pleased with the nature of the comments called forth in France by the policy of naval and military reductions announced by the Campbell-Bannermann Ministry in England. As regards the reduction of naval construction it is regarded here either as a cheap and insincere bid for Radical and Socialist support or as a yielding to pressure applied from those quarters. It is pointed out here as well as in Germany that Great Britain, particularly since the Russian collapse, can well afford to slacken somwhat her rate of naval construction without impairing her naval efficiency to any appreciable extent. M. Lanbœuf, Engineer-in-Chief of the French Navy, in some articles contributed to the *Matin* on the probable attitude of Germany and France at the coming Peace Conference at the Hague towards the British proposal, declares that while the British initiative of partial disarmament involves a serious risk to peace it has no chance of leading to any practical result. France in face of the attitude of Germany cannot enter upon such a dangerous path. She has already declined from the second to the third rank, after the United States, and on a level with Germany. She must, therefore, at the Hague Conference defend a purely France standpoint. The views of the Kaiser are known to be no less adverse to any idea of reducing German naval armaments. On the contrary His Majesty loses no opportunity of affirming Germany's imperious need of largely increased sea-power and in this policy he is most thoroughly supported by the Pan-German League, a widespread and powerful organisation which boasts a membership of one million and an income of £100,000 per annum. It is now holding its annual meeting at Dresden. The speakers generally demanded the strengthening not only of the Navy but of Army also, on the ground of the dangerous isolation of Germany and more particularly the active hostility of certain influential circles in England.

BRITISH WAR MINISTER IN GERMANY.

Mr. Haldane, the British War Secretary, has just returned to England after a short stay in Berlin as the Emperor's guest, during which he received the most courteous attentions from the high officers of the German General Staff whom the Emperor had commanded to facilitate in every way the British Minister's study of German military organization. The Emperor himself treated his British guest with the most marked consideration. Germany appears, in fact, anxious just at present, to dispel the prevailing idea that she is systematically hostile to Great Britain. We read, for instance, of a strong disclaimer, made a few days ago by Prince von Bulow to a London newspaper correspondent, of any unfriendly feeling on the German Government's part towards England. Germany, declared the Imperial Chancellor, had no dream of competing with England for the mastery of the sea and was only adding to her fleet in the measure of the legitimate needs of her increasing commerce. In Turkey, in China, in the Persian Gulf, everywhere in fact, Germany only pursued fair commercial rivalry free from any desire to embarrass or annoy Great Britain. Yet, following upon these reassuring declarations and certainly contrasting, if not exactly conflicting with them, comes the publication in the September number of the *Deutsche Revue* of an important article on the relations between England and Germany, an article generally ascribed to inspiration from the highest quarters—in fact from the Imperial Chancellor himself. It declares the recent meeting at Frederichshof between the German Emperor and King Edward as a most momentous event in the domain of foreign politics and says that cordiality prevailing throughout between the two monarchs rendered it possible to discuss frankly and without restraint the relations of both countries to each other and the general international situation which the article proceeds to discuss at considerable length, the main line taken being that of a strong recommendation, if not a warning to England, not to work the Anglo-French *entente* with or without the inclusion of Russia, in any sense tending to the isolation of Germany. It charges French diplomacy with showing itself anxiously concerned to prevent a *rapprochement* between England and Germany and this can only be accounted for by the hope of support for France in case of a war which France, with the help, perhaps, of Russia as well as England intends to bring about. It is pointed out moreover that a considerable portion of the British press advocates an agreement with Russia, not so much with a view to diminish to friction in Asia as to bring about a *rapprochement* between England, France and Russia, and as far as possible the rest of Europe, against Germany. The kernel of Anglo-German relations, continues the article, is that Sir Edward Grey shall not indentify himself with these French interpretations but meet Germany with confidence, and in this respect the ice appears to have been broken between the Kaiser and King Edward at Frederichshof. With regard to the question of German naval expansion England must reconcile herself to the thought of seeing the German fleet occupying alongside of the British fleet a position imposing and commanding respect on the sea. The whole article is extremely significant and must produce

A VERY DISAGREEABLE IMPRESSION

here. France is charged with harbouring the most perfidious designs against Germany (is it the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb over again?) and England is warned that unless she admits Germany to the Anglo-French *entente* just to show that there is no deception you know—will, then there may be trouble. The significance of the *Deutsche Revue* article is fully realised by the French press which shares the view of the London *Times* that it amounts to a claim for German hegemony and that what England refused to allow to Charles V., Louis XIV and Napoleon she will equally refuse to William II. England should meet Germany's advances with the distrust expressed in the phrase *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*. Moreover Germany has really no tangible *dona* to offer to England. France on her side cannot forget Tangier or the close understanding between the Emperor and Sultan at Constantinople or the constant re-inforcements which are being sent into Alsace-Lorraine. The *Temps* says "the velvet gloves with a blind Germania has endeavoured to put on have cracked too soon and failed to hide the mailed fist." The French papers entirely reject the German idea that the Anglo-French entente must never be used as a counterpoise against German pretentions. It was so used most effectively during the Morocco crisis and at the Algeciras Conference and may be again.

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

The French Bishops are now holding their second Plenary Conference to deliberate upon the reply to be given to the Papal Encyclical *Vehementer Nos*, of August 10 last, rejecting the Law for the separation of Church and State. The Bishops in their address to the Pope at the opening of the Conference expressed the hope that they would find fitting solutions for the public peace and the salvation of the Church of France. The proceedings of the Bishops are supposed to be strictly private, but a good deal of what is believed to be fairly accurate information nevertheless transpires about them. These disclosures generally agree in taking a gloomy view of the prospects of peace between Church and State. The Bishops are placed in a cruel dilemma between the Law and the Encyclical. A number of them would willingly adopt the law to the needs of the Church by friendly negotiation with the French Government. Others favour passive resistance, *i.e.* they would do nothing but barricade the churches against the agents of the law coming to take possession of them, thus maintaining the existing system at the risk of persecution and conflict which they regard as inevitable. Then there is a fierce uncompromising ultramontane contingent if possible more Papal than the Pope himself. The French Government, on its side, cannot consent to any revision of the Law and will not make either overtures or concessions to the Holy See. It seems bound to win in the long run, for from December 11 next the vast possessions of the Church in France will have been vested in the State.

THE WEEKLY REST.

The new law imposing a weekly day of rest came into force in Paris last Sunday. Those trades and corporations who have notified their adhesion but have not yet decided how they can most conveniently apply it are allowed a respite of five weeks. But for all masters and employers who have not yet applied for permission to make modifications, the law comes into force at once. A number of proprietors of hotels, restaurants, cafes, etc. ask for the suspension of the law during the three summer months, and declare that if their grievances are ignored they will resist the law by every means in their power.

THE FAR EAST.

Reorganising the Government Machinery.

THE SAINAM PIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 31.

IT has been proposed to their Majesties the Empress Dowager and Emperor to simplify the machinery of Government in the following manner.—(a) A Supreme Council of State consisting of four Ministers presided over by a Prince of the Blood, which shall form the Cabinet near the Throne and control all matters throughout the Empire. (b) The abolition of the Boards of Works and Rites and the retention of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu), Commerce (Shangpu); Civil Appointments (Lipu), Revenue (Hupu), Education (Hsuehpu) War (Pingpu), Justice (otherwise known as Board of Punishments, or Hsingpu) and Public Safety (Hsunchingpu), making eight Great Departments, Boards or Ministries in all. The Bureaux known as Army Reorganisation Council (Lienpingch'u) and Council on Finance (Tsaichench'u) to be amalgamated, the first with the Ministry of War and the other with the Ministry of Revenue; and what is known as the Chiu-ch'ing, or Nine Minor Courts to be abolished also. In the provinces it is proposed to abolish the designation and title of Governor, making the head of each province a Viceroy, under each of whom are to be a Treasurer, a Judge, a Commissioner of Education, a Salt Commissioner, Police Commissioner and Military Commissioner (who are all to be of Taotai or prefectural rank) and under these the usual departmental and district magistrates and sub-prefects.

THE SAINAM PIRACY CASE.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Canton officials little really satisfactory news has yet been made public as to the arrests made. At first five were reported to be captured at Fatshan. Then four others were captured and of these two were supposed to be implicated. Meanwhile a reward of a thousand dollars was offered by the Viceroy for the capture of a notorious robber known to be implicated and in the early part of the week he too was arrested. For this information we are indebted to the reports of the doings of the officials awhich appear in the native Press. A few days ago however, there was a very serious mistake made. In consequence of information sent in at headquarters two military officials and two or three hundred soldiers were sent off at once to search the mansion of one Mr. Chu, who was reported to be hiding a robber named Yue, whose nickname was "The big cannon." After the soldiers had surrounded the house and pulled everything to pieces, and found no one, it transpired that the information was a trumped up charge, and was made by an enemy of Mr. Chu, against whom the informant had a private grudge. There was great exasperation felt on all sides; by the officials, because they had been "sold"; by the neighbours, because the man was popular; by the man himself, because of the ignominy to which he was subjected and the destruction done; and by the Viceroy, because not long ago he forwarded the name of Mr. Chu to Peking as a gentleman worthy of recognition, as he has interested himself in the new education and had done muchito improve the local government of the neighbourhood. Meanwhile the case of the pirates is dragging on slowly and little that is really authentic is known to the public.

MARQUIS ITO'S WORK IN KOREA.

From statements published by the *Hochi* and translated by the *Japan Mail* it appears that the Resident-General in Korea is working with great assiduity. Foreign affairs give him much employment, and documents relating to their management lie piled on his desk. The system recently introduced for excluding bad characters from the Palace is working very successfully, and the so-called "undesirables" are now conspicuous by their absence. Moreover the members of the Cabinet look up to Marquis Ito almost as though he were their father, and it is thought that if things continue in this groove the task of administrative reform will be successfully achieved. But the attitude of the Court remains still questionable; no reliance can be placed on its sincerity. The Emperor is said to be very anxious for a development of the military establishment, but Marquis Ito holds that armaments must be in consonance with the general condition of the country's civilisation, and he advocates, therefore, the founding of schools rather than the raising of regiments. Half a million yen is to be devoted to the former purpose.

THE OPIUM FARM OF HONGKONG.

The opium monopoly in Hongkong is farmed out to a Chinese syndicate, or to an individual Chinese, who pays a good round sum for the right of managing the sale of the drug. It is an easy way of dealing with the matter, as far as the Government is concerned, but there have been doubts in the minds of some, lately, as to the wisdom of this course. The farmer is tempted to offer a big sum for the monopoly and therefore in order to recoup himself must again be exposed to the temptation of making every facility for the selling of opium, which in itself is bad. The result of all this is that a memorial has recently been signed by all the leading English ministers in Hongkong, and sent in to H. E. the Governor, in which this anomaly is pointed out and the Government is urged to find some other means of arranging the matter. The memorial is very moderate in tone. It naturally refers to the attitude taken against opium by the Japanese Government and by the American Commissioners in the Philippines. It also refers to the recent vote in the House of Commons. But the real force of the memorial lies in the fact that it points out that the present way of dealing with opium really encourages the consumption thereof, and yet it is admitted on all sides, except by the very few extremists, that the indulgence in opium is to be regretted, because even in small doses it does no good, whilst in cases when it is taken largely it works great havoc. It is too early yet to know what will come of it.

IS IT HOME RULE?

BILL REPORTED FRAMED.

Mr. Redmond Refuses Half Measures.

BROKEN ELECTION PROMISES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER. 24.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Limerick, complained that the Government had repeatedly falsified its promises. The Irish Party, he said, would accept no makeshift and nothing short of a complete measure of Home Rule. Government was not sufficiently strong to govern Ireland against the wishes of the people.

The *Daily Mail* has reason to believe that a Bill has already been drafted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The *Standard* says that notwithstanding Mr. Redmond's assurances there is a tacit and definite understanding between the Nationalists and the Government, whose offer is unexpectedly generous, and Mr. Redmond is depreciating the gift in order to escape the disagreeable necessity of expressing his gratitude to the English administration.

GROSS INSULTS TO THE KING AND THE FLAG.

IRISH DISLOYALTY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

At the opening of the Dublin main drainage system yesterday an Alderman cut off the Union Jack which was flying on the steamer which carried the party. Several members of the Corporation also left the luncheon table during the drinking of the toast of the King.

THE CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Large Batch Go Home.

FEW ACCEPT THE GOVERNMENT S OFFER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

One thousand seven hundred and one repatriated Chinese coolies will leave Durban early in October, of whom 483 are on account of physical infirmity and 467 undesirables, both at the expense of the Mines, 448 under Section 14 of the Contracts, who repaid their importation and repatriation expenses; and 303 at Government expense under the Repatriation Proclamation.

THE HONGKONG TYPHOON.

Bishop Hoare's Body Recovered.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

A telegram from Hongkong states that the body of Bishop Hoare has been recovered.

[The Rt. Rev. Joseph Charles Hoare is now proved to be one of the victims of the recent disastrous Typhoon at Hongkong. A message at the time announced that he was missing, but gave no definite statement that he was in the harbour or likely to have been there during the storm. A son of the Rev. E. Hoare of Ramsgate, he was educated at Tonbridge School and afterwards became a Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. From 1876 to 1898 he was Principal of the C. M. S. Training College at Ningpo, in the latter year being appointed Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong. Bishop Hoare, who was a comparatively young man, was extremely popular in the Far East.]

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

M. Zaimis' Appointment Approved.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The Representatives of four of the Powers at Athens have notified to the Greek Premier their approval of the selection of M. Zaimis as the High Commissioner of Crete.

RACIAL RIOTS IN AMERICA.

Massacre of Negroes in Georgia.

TROOPS QUELL THE DISTURBANCE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The police at Atlanta, in Georgia, state that eight Negroes and one Negress are dead and nine injured from the attack made on them by the Whites.

No further trouble is anticipated.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Rioting was resumed at Atlanta in Georgia on Sunday night and one Negro was killed.

The troops were called out and quelled the disturbances. Altogether twelve Negroes and two Whites have been killed and many wounded.

The details of the massacre at Atlanta, published in the American papers, resemble the descriptions of the Russian *pogrom*.

The Northern Press declares the outbreak was unwarranted and fanned by the Atlanta papers, one of which offered two hundred pounds for the killing of every Negro charged with outraging women.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The Viborg Manifesto.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE DUMA OSTRACISED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Kursk nobility have ostracised Prince Dolgorukoff, Vice-President of the Duma because he signed the Viborg Manifesto.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Aeronautics and Wireless Telegraphs.

AIR SPACE DECLARED FREE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Institute of International Law at Ghent has discussed the regulation of Aeronautics and wireless telegraphs and adopted articles declaring the air free, but that each State shall have faculty, in view of its safety, to oppose passage of Hutzian waves in its territory.

BOMB FACTORY FOUND AT STOCKHOLM.

Important Officials Implicated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

A bomb factory has been discovered at Stockholm.

The chief of the Finnish Red Guard and two others have been arrested.

CHANGES IN THE SIMLA SECRETARIAT.

Transfer of Mr. Marris' Services to South Africa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

Mr. Marris gives over charge of the Deputy Secretaryship of the Home Department of the Government of India on October 3rd, proceeding to South Africa, where at Pretoria and Johannesberg, he will complete the work commenced by Mr. Meston in re-organising the Civil Services of the South Africa Colonies.

On the same day Mr. Fell takes up the office of the Deputy Secretary, and Mr. Talbot that of Under Secretary in the Home Department.

DEATH OF THE RAJA OF MANIPURI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 25.

I regret to report the death of Rajah Rampartab Singh of Manipuri, which sad event took place on Sunday last.

The Raja was the head of one of the oldest and noblest families of India, and was acknowledged the Chief of the Chauhan clan of Rajputs and the 34th in direct descent from the great Pirthiraj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi.

The deceased was born on the 11th of November 1849, and installed as Raja on the 10th of December 1868, after the death of his father Rao Bahawani Singh.

In the year 1857 Raja Tej Singh rebelled and his estate was confiscated by the British Government. Rao Bhawani Singh, the relation of Tej Singh remained faithful and was in consequence rewarded with the gift of the estate of Raja Tej Singh.

Kunwar Shib Mangal Singh, the only son of the deceased Raja, succeeds him.

He was born in 1873.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF A BOY

For a Few Silver Trinkets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 25.

Particulars are to hand of the dastardly murder of a Mahomedan boy, Potai, near Tinnevelly, for the sake of some silver trinkets which he was wearing at the time.

The murderer, who is still at large, decoyed the victim into a mosque and attempted to remove a pair of silver bangles off the wrist of the boy, when he raised an alarm upon which the villain made short work of his victim by cutting off both his hands and killing him on the spot.

There are clear finger impressions and blood stains on the wall of the mosque, which should help the police to identfy the inhuman wretch.

AWARDS TO COCHIN BOATMEN

For Saving Ten Drowning Coolies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 25.

Mr. R. C. Carr, I. C. S., British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, presented silver bangles and money awards, sanctioned by the Madras Government, to the serang and boatmen for saving life in the recent boat accident in the Cochin roadstead.

The Malabar Volunteer Rifles furnished a guard of honour.

Mr. Carr, in the course of his address, alluded to the disaster in which Garbult, the Chief Engineer of the "Shahjehan" lost his life, while the recipients of the above award had saved the lives of ten human beings.

STAFF RIDES FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 25.

This cold weather the Inspector-General of Cavalry will conduct three Staff Rides for Cavalry Officers, for the Northern Command, in the neighbourhood of the Jhelum and another near Jhansi for the Corps in the central part of India and a third in the Aurangabad District for Cavalry stationed further south.

By this method of grouping, expenses will, it is presumed, be reduced, and useful instruction afforded.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN INDIA.

Re-constitution of the Department.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

In the Annual Report of the Director-General of Archæology for the year 1904-05, it is stated that it has been in contemplation, for some time past, to reconstitute the Department on a more efficient footing and a carefully thought-out scheme for this purpose has been brought to maturity during the past twelve months and is now awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The only exception to the successful administration of the Department has been in the North West Frontier Province, where the dual appointment of an Archæological Superintendent and Inspector-General of Education has, notwithstanding the eminent ability of the holder, Dr. Stein, not been a success.

NATIVE LAD BURNT TO DEATH.

Outcome of the "Durga Puja" Observances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25.

A native belonging to the Chamar caste set fire to a young lad, aged eight years, who was playing the part of "Hanuman" in the mythological Durga Puja play representing the Monkey deity. The boy was thickly covered with loose jute, and Nunhoo Chamar threw a quantity of kerosene oil on him and set it alight.

The boy died in the Alipore hospital yesterday morning and Nunhoo Chamar now awaits his trial.

MASKED BALL AT SIMLA.

Successful Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

Last night's most successful Ball Masque was given in the Town Hall by the Knights of the Black Hearts.

The dominoes and masks were removed at midnight.

The rooms were most beautifully decorated and the dance throughout was conducted in the manner which always characterises the entertainments of the Knights.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.

Important Modifications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

The following letter has been issued by the Home Department of the Government of India to all Local Governments and Administrations:—

Sir,—In continuation of the Home Department letter, dated the 20th of November 1902, I am directed to forward for information a copy of a Notification, dated the 11th of September 1906, making certain amendments in the Rules issued under the Indian Arms Act II of 1878, from which it will be seen that the Government of India have now decided, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to prohibit, subject to narrowly defined exceptions, the importation of all rifles of ·450 and ·303 bores, irrespective of the size of their chamber and action, and consequently of all ammunition which can be fired from such weapons.

These exceptions are—

(a) In the case of ·303 rifles, single barrelled weapons sighted to over 1000 yards, imported *bona fide* for match shooting purposes, and brought on to the equipment list of the regiment or corps to which the imperer belongs, by the persons mentioned, and subject to the conditions laid down in the Home Department Notification of 1982, dated the 14th of May 1903, and (b). In the case of ammunition such reasonable amount as is required for use with weapons of the prohibited bores, which are already in the lawful possession of persons in this country, I am to request that this change in the rules may be made widely known to the public and to dealers in arms and ammunition.

The change now made in the Rules will be embodied in the Revised Rules under the Arms Act which will shortly be issued.

The Notification runs:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act (II of 1878) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 6th of March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications:—

Paragraph.—For the words "Rifles of·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore of the Martini-Henri pattern if such rifles have been imported into British India subsequently to the 28th February 1901 without the special sanction of the Government of India; balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores and pattern aforesaid" substitute the words "Rifles ·303 or ·450 bore and balled ammunition which can be fired from such rifles."

At the end of the first clause of paragraph 1. after the words "carry or possess" add the following proviso provided also—that no prhibition or direction contained in sections 13, 14, 15, or 16 of the Indian Arms Act 1886, shall apply to persons in possession of rifles of ·303 bore or ·450 bore which have been lawfully imported into British India before the date of this Notification."

Paragraph 6 Note to "Rule 5—For the words" any rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore of the Martini-Henri Pattern" substitute the words "rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore."

BABU SURENDRANATH AT SERAMPORE.

Still on the War Path.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25.

Babu Surendranath Banerjee is still on the war path.

At a mass meeting held at Serampore the other day he alluded in the course of a speech to the famine in Eastern Bengal and attributed it indirectly to the incessant drain of Indian wealth to foreign countries. Bengal, he said, was a land of plenty, but foreign merchants have been eating into the vitals of the country without introducing any corresponding means of nourishment.

Every year, he went on, fifty crores of rupees were leaving Indian shores: Nadir Shah carried off once 22 crores by plundering the Imperial treasury at Delhi; and the speaker declared that the sufferings of the millions had, perhaps, been aggravated by the present perpetual tug at the poor Indian's purse.

The "Swadeshi Vow" was then taken by the audience.

THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

Objection to the Revised Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25.

Among the Revised Rules recently published by the Government of Bengal for the admission of candidates into the Bengal Pilot Service, is one in which it is laid down that candidates will have to serve an apprenticeship for two years in merchant sailing vessels trading with foreign countries which, it is held, places the youths of this country, who are desirous of entering the Pilot Service, at a great disadvantage.

TELEGRAPH RE-ORGANIZATION SCHEME.

Committee meets at Simla on Saturday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Telegraph Re-organisation Committee will meet at Simla on Saturday and subsequently visit important telegraph centres.

Sir Lewis Tupper will also be asked to deal with the question of the pay prospects of the Superior and Subordinate services of the Telegraph Department.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Probable Appointment of an Assistant Director.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25.

A Criminal Intelligence Department is in course of formation at Allahabad, Rangoon and Madras, Sir Harold Stuart, the head of the Department, will make an extended tour during the cold weather to inspect the various offices and examine their working.

The work in the Head Office has increased considerably and the appointment of an Assistant Director has been recommended to the Secretary of State.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Camping Arrangements by Major Smallwood.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 25.

Major Smallwood of the Ordnance Department will superintend the arrangements for the pitching of the Viceregal and the Amir's camps at Agra.

He has had special experience in this kind of work at the Delhi Durbar and on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Agra last year.

DR. KAKA BITTEN BY A RABID DOG.

Proceeds to Kasauli for Treatment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 25.

Doctor Kaka, the Health Officer of the Karachi Municipality, was bitten by a rabid dog last week. He left last evening for treatment at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

MADRAS GOVERNOR AT COIMBATORE.

Laying Foundation-Stone of the Agricultural College.

PRESENTATION OF THE KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Governor of Madras, while at Coimbatore yesterday, presented the Reverend A. W. Brough of the Dondon Missionary Society with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and congratulated him on the recognition by his Sovereign of his admirable work in the cause of Christianity.

In the afternoon His Excellency performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Agricultural College and Research Institute.

The Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart, Acting third Member of the Board of Revenue, Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in the course of his speech, welcoming the Governor, explained how, until last year, the funds and staff at the disposal of the Madras Agricultural Department were quite inadequate to enable it to do more than make small though important beginnings in the development of agricultural research and education; but that in 1905, a generous grant to this Presidency by the Government of India of a lakh and a half per annum, which was subsequently increased to three lakhs, added to the allotments made by Government of Madras, removed all financial difficulties, and will in time help to provide for the necessary Superior and Subordinate staff.

The immediate result of this improved financial position was the decision of the Government to close the College of Agriculture at Saidapet and establish a new Agricultural College and Research Institute, adequately equipped, with laboratories and class-rooms, with a suitable farm near Coimbatore.

The Superior Staff will, for the present, consist of an Expert Agriculturist, who will also be the Principal of the College; a Superintendent of the Central Farm, and a Government Botanist, an Agricultural Chemist, assisted by five Native assistants, three Demonstrators and the requisite establishment of Overseers, Clerks and servants.

Ultimately an Entomologist and Mycologist may be added to the Superior Staff, which will be required to combine teaching with research work, each expert being provided with Assistants and Demonstrators in his own branch, so that the time of the Specialists may not be frittered away on merely elementary tuition.

The Institution will, it is hoped, fulfil the two-fold purpose.

Problems connected with the agriculture of the Presidency will be studied in the laboratory and in the field; while the students will be given a thorough general education in all the branches of agricultural science.

The Farm will afford a field for experiment and for test of Laboratory research as well as a training ground for students in the practical application of the science to agriculture.

The institution and the farm will form the nucleus out of which a fully organised department will gradually be developed.

The site for the Central farm was acquired at a cost about Rs. 80,000, the total area being about 457½ acres, of which 45·5 acres are wet land and 125 acres are good black loam. There are 260 acres of red soil and ten wells on the land with excellent sites for the Institute and Residential and Farm buildings.

Rs. 277,000 have been set apart for expenditure during the current official year on buildings. The main buildings are designed by Mr. G. S. T. Harris, the Consulting Architect to Government, and planned in the form of the letter "H" The building will be constructed of table moulded brick in mortar with moulded cut-stone work, the whole being Hindu-Saracenic in character. There will be a handsome clock tower in the centre and the front block will be seventy feet in height under which is the main entrance.

The building operations are being carried out by Mr. H. T. Keeling, Executive Engineer, under the Supervision of Mr. H. H. O'Connell, the Superintending Engineer, P. W. D.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley K. C. M. G., Governor of Madras, in laying the foundation-stone of the Agricultural Research institute said—Mr. Castlestuart Stuart, Ladies and Gentlemen, I declare this stone well and truly laid. It would have been a very real and a serious disappointment if I had not been able to take part in the initiation of this work which has my entire sympathy and which I sincerely trust and hope will be of universal benefit to this presidency.

We have only, it seems, to turn a corner for another century, and in the few years which have passed over since then what amazing strides have been made and are being made in the world of science.

His Excellency then alluded to a lesson to be learnt from the United States and continued that the Americans are a wide awake people and that he would ask them if ever an opportunity presented itself to make study of what they have done for the development of the industries of that country, both agricultural industrial and commercial. His Excellency said that it "seemed almost like fairy tale to read of them, they are so incredible. But when one turns one's eyes to India one is fain to confess she has been rather like the Princess in the fairy tales who slept for considerable number of years. I believe the veil of sleep is dropping from her lids of her comely limbs are stirring; she is awakening to a sense her duty as a country she must if she is to take part in the international strife for Commercial supremacy—for industrial success— for agriufiltural development.

"There are two things which seem to me which have tended to arrest development here. In the first place this is not a rich country. The State has not had at its command the vast sums of money as have been available in America for expending on experiments on a large scale. The amounts which America has spent in this direction are huge. but the result has been the enormous accretion of wealth both to individuals and to the State. This has not been possible here.

"India is essentially an agricultural community and I know that it is hopeless to believe that she will ever be a rich country as understood in other parts of the world, unless it seems to me, she is able to develop her industrial and commercial industries.

"We hear a great deal of the increasing poverty of India. I know India is a poor country; but I believe that under the guidance of the Supreme Government the material prosperity of this country has increased during the last hundred years. I could quote you vast lists of statistics on this regard, but will only mention one or two of the imports and exports which have both alike, during the past 50 years, increased by leaps and bounds. The value of land has been greatly enhanced. I believe that the condition of the agricultural classes is less miserable than it was a hundred years ago, so far as industries are concerned."

[Further telegrams on the tour were not received till the time of going to Press.]

ABOLITION OF THE PILGRIM QUARANTINE.

Expression of Mahomedan Thankfulness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 25.

The officially convened meeting of the Lucknow Mahomedans last night passed a resolution offering respectful thanks to the Secretary of State for India for the removal of the quarantine restrictions placed on the pilgrims going to the holy cities of Arabia.

Copies of the resolution were forwarded to the Local Government and the Government of India with a request to the latter to forward a copy of it to the Secretary of State for India.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Recruitment of Officers in England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25.

From thirty-five to forty Officers will be recruited in England for the Police Department this year.

About one hundred Officers will be required in order to give full effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission.

[Owing to heavy pressure on our space a number of telegrams are unavoidably held over until our Evening Edition to-day.]

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

INTER-IMPERIAL CRICKET.

M. C. C. DECIDE AGAINST PROJECT.

London, September 8th.—The meeting of the M. C. C. Committee, which was convened on Friday again to discuss the question of whether or not a representative team of cricketers should be sent to Australia this coming season, was well attended.

The Hon. F. S. Jackson and Lord Jersey were present. The latter represented the Australian views on the question.

A telegram from Mr. Carruthers, the New South Wales Premier, was also considered.

After a very full discussion, the committee decided that it was too late to make the necessary arrangements but if the Australian Board of Control would repeat their invitation for 1907, they would do their best to send out a team.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the decision of the M. C. C. was the only one compatible with reason and dignity and adds, in any case it is too late to secure a satisfactory combination.

The *Daily Mail* remarks that the decision arrived at was a foregone conclusion.

The *Sportsman* says that the Australian Board of Control will be ill-advised to accept an immediate English team under private management, since they would thereby possibly jeopardise the practical certainty of an official combination being sent out in 1907.

The *Westminster Gazette* thinks it is still possible that a private team will start for Australia.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, while regretting the decision of the M. C. C., considers that in the circumstances it was almost inevitable.

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS.

London, Sept. 8.—Playing for the Gentlemen of England against the Players, on Thursday, Captain Wynyard, the Hampshire, batsman, who is to captain the team which the M. C. C. is sending to New Zealand, made 137 runs.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE NATAL NATIVE REVOLT.

INFLUENCE OF THE ETHIOPIAN CHURCH.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Natal native chief Mjongo, who is being tried for the murder of Sub-inspector Hunt, in the Richmond district, on the eve of the recent native revolt in Natal, claims that he implored the natives not to fight. He also declares that all who were primarily implicated in the recent rebellion belonged to the African or Ethiopian Church, which has no European pastors.

ATTITUDE OF THE LABOUR PARTY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Independent Labour Party in the Transvaal have pledged themselves to oppose, at the elections under responsible Government, every candidate who declines to promise to endeavour to secure for the people a fair share of the total profits of the mines.

NATIVE CHIEF SENTENCED TO DEATH

The trial of the Natal native chief, Mjongo, and his two companions, for the murder of Sub-inspector Hunt and Trooper Armstrong, in the Richmond district of Natal, in February last, was concluded at Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

All three men were found guilty, and were sentenced to death.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

LONDON, September 8th.—The Central South African Railways Administration in the Orange River Colony announce that after the 13th instant the good rates from all localities in Cape Colony to all localities in the Orange River Colony, and to certain localities in the Transvaal, will be increased by the amount of the Cape railway rebates, the object being to nullify the efforts of Cape Colony to deprive Natal of her legitimate trade with the northern colonies.

A TELL-TALE MEMORANDUM.

FINANCIER'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, September 8th.—Mr Frank K. Hipple, President of the Real Estate Trust Co., of Philadelphia, who committed suicide upon the failure of that institution, left a memorandum stating that Adolph Segal, a company promoter, had fooled him, and got all his money.

Hipple's losses amounted to two million sterling, and 6,000 depositors in the Real Estate Trust are said to have been ruined by has defalcations.

Segal, with the Company's treasurer and assistant treasurer, is being prosecuted by the State Government.

CAFE CHANTANT AT POONA.

In Aid of Lady Minto's Nursing Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 25.

A *Cafe Chantant*, organized by Messrs. E. J. Chard and E. C. Ramshaw in aid of Lady Minto's Nursing Fund came off last night at Tattersall's Club. It was held *alfresco* and was one of the biggest gathering ever seen in Poona.

There were present the Governor of Bombay and Staff, General and Mrs. Richardson, and almost all the Officers of the garrison were among the vast throng that responded to the invitation.

The place was got up in grand style and brilliautly illuminated.

His Excellency stayed for half-an-hour and then left for Bombay.

The concert was a completo success. The 33rd Highlanders' band was in attendance, and among others who took part were Mr. J. Gunn, Mr. A. Simcox, the Collector of Poona, Mr. E. R. Fischer, Mr. W. Tyler, Messrs. Motoni, Darrington, Ben Defreece, Caun, Beresford, J. Armes, Cornwallis, Smith and Prichard of the 10th Hussars.

Mr. Tyler was exceedingly good in his character song, and his Skirt Dance under the lime light was very effective. Mr. Pritchard also contributed to the comic elements.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—Captain J. L. Alexander; Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander *pro tem*, vice Major C. S. Stack, appointed Registration Officer, 4th Circle.

1st Brahmans.—Major H. E. Hitchins, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain H. T. Marshall, 4te Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander; and Captain R. Hawkes Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major W. E. White, transferred to 3rd Brahmans. Dated 13th March.

The 101st Grenadiers.—Lieutenant F. G. Brown, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, attached to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be Double Company Officer. Dated 6th September.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, Major R. W. Nicholson, on return from leave, is posted to Poona as Assistant Inspector of Supply, Western Command.

Major F. C. Rampini, Supply and Transport Officer, on return from leave is posted to Secunderabad instead of to Poona.

On the departure from India during the ensuing relief season of the regiments to which attached, the undermentioned Unattached List Officers will be re-attached as follows:—

2nd-Lieutenant C. R. Cleaver, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, to 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant E. H. Lewin, 2nd-Lieutenant H. L. Reilly, 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment to 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.

Lieutenant H. S. Mosley, is transferred from the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Karachi, to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Kirkee.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to duty: Captain G. H. Boileau, Royal Engineers. Major W. F. Newnham, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. Lieutenant E. B. Maunsell, 35th Scinde Horse. Captain H. K. Barr, 38th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse. Lieutenant I. McIvor, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse. Lieutenant A. F. Maclean, 33rd Punjabis. Lieutenant C. Alexander, 81st Pioneers. Major W. J. P. Kay, 87th Punjabis. Lieutenant C. K. V. Brown, 102nd King Edward's own Grenadiers. Major E. Saulez, 108th Infantry, Lieutenant G. M. Ayscough, 116th Mahrattas, Lieutenant E G. Hall, 117th Mahrattas, Lieutenant A. S. Noake, Supply and Transport Corps, Conductor H Graveson, Supply and Transport Corps, Sub-Conductor J. Morris, Supply and Transport Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Lieutenant C. Horidern, Royal Engineers, for four months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Carr, 3rd Skinner's Horse, for six weeks, on medical certificate. Major W. E. A. Blakeney, 3rd Skinner's Horse, for three months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant A. F. Maclean, 33rd Punjabis, combined leave converted and extended by one month. Major C.G.Nurse, 113th Infantry, for six months, on medical certificate, Conductor M. Hayes, Ordnance Department, for four months, on medical certificate.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR LAYS TWO FOUNDATION STONES.

A PLETHORA OF SPEECHES.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stones of the two new extensions to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which were described in our issue of yesterday, took place at the Hospital yesterday afternoon, the ceremonial in one instance being accompanied by full masonic ritual. His Excellency the Governor, (the Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington) journeyed down from Poona for the occasion, and the proceedings passed extremely successfully thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the Principal of the College, Dr. Dimmock and Dr. Macqueen. By four o'clock a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, including of course, a large percentage of Parsees, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, had gathered near the stone to be laid of the Sir Meliam Moore Hospital extensions. A very handsome 'mandap' had been erected over the stone, in red and white bunting, with plenty of ferns and palms, while some handsome flags made the scenario very striking. The whole site was handsomely carpeted and a dais provided for His Excellency the Governor, the signal for whose arrival was given by the Royal Scots band, the Highland regiment, by the way, being the only military lodge to have a moving charter. The nurses of the J. J. Hospital were ranged on raised tiers, and looked very trim and fascinating in their white caps and dress. By 4 o'clock the members of the various lodges had robed, and one by one they filed into the 'mandap,' carrying their banners and the implements of their craft. As soon as they were all seated His Excellency took his seat on the dais surrrounded by the following gentlemen:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Right Worshipful Brother K R Cama, Right Worshipful Brother W C Anderson, Right Worshipful Brother Khan Bahadur D R Chichgar, Right Worshipful Brother C D Furdoonji, Right Worshipful Brother A W Wise, Dr Edulji Naoservanji, Right Worshipful Brother N J Guzdar, Right Worshipful Brother R Woolcomb, Right Worshipful Brother T Walker, Right Worshipful Brother, Col. R H Formen, Right Worshipful Brother Jehangir C Mistry, Right Worshipful Brother R B Vakil, Worshipful Brother Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Right Worshipful Brother Dr Framji J Patel, Worshipful Brother Dr G B Prabharkar, Worshipful Brother Honourable A E Hill-Trevor, Worshipful Brother J Begg, Right Worshipful Brother D J Mistry, Right Worshipful Brother H G W Meikle Right Worshipful Brother M C Murzban, Right Worshipful Brother Col H P Dimmock, Worshipful Brother C B Robinson, Worshipful Brother Shivram Bhandarker, Right Worshipful Brother H J Gordon, Worshipful Brother A Pell, Right Worshipful Brother P M Kanga, Worshipful Brother N Roberts, and Worshipful Brother W A Haigh Brown.

Among the numerous wellknown citizens who accepted invitations to the ceremony were: Mr. and Mrs Knight, Mrs Saveeby, Revd J Cuthbert, Mr and Mrs Worgan, Mr and Mrs R Philips, Deputy Commissioner of Police), Mr Biddle, Mr Harrison, Mr and Mrs Begg, Mr and Mrs Moberly. Mr M Sharp, Dr Underwood, Mr and Mrs Kent, Mr and Mrs Maughan, Dr Winter, Prof Normand, Revd Dukin, Mr James MacDonald, Mr J Begbie, Revd Cameron, Mr Weldon, Dr and Mrs Hopkins, Mr and Mrs Makenzie, Mr and Mrs Wilkinson, Mr Franks, Mr and Mrs W Bennett, Mr and Mrs Mitchell, Mr Ballantine, Mr Cassey, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr Coutinho, Dr Chunilal Dalal, Dr Kapadia, Dr R N Ranina, Dr Dadysett, Mr Furdoonji Jamsetji. Mr and Mrs Karsondas, Chabildas, Dr Cama, M D, Mr and Mrs H S Dixit, Dr B Lakmani, Mr and Mrs Dadabhoy, Merwanji, Mr Padhye, Dr R Lakhdir, Mr Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr H Badhamkar Mr and Mrs Balkrishna Wassudeo Pandurang, Mr A D Mody, Mr Byramji Dadabhoy, Mr and Mrs Dastur, Mr V N Trilokekar, Mr H H Wadia, Mr Jugmohandas Virjivandas, Mr and Mrs Banaji, Mr Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy Mr and Mrs M B M G Murzban, Mr Goverdhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, Mr Gocouldas Parekh, Dr Paymaster, Mr Shintatram Vithal, Mrand Mrs Wadia, Mr G Prabhakar, Dr Meherbhai Kharegnat, Drand Mrs E D Dalal, Dr H A Nakhooda, Mr and Mrs Kusro Wadia, Dr Treassury Vala, Dr Fraser, Mr and Mrs Ghaswalla, Mr and Mrs Lorabji Edalji, Mr Vicaji, Mr Manomeibhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr Dadakasa Munsiff, Mr J Nasania, Mr Pandey, Mr R D Sethna, Mr and Mrs Puddamji, Mr Ellapra Bal-laram, Mr and Mrs Mody, Mr Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr N Mandlik, Dr and Mrs Dhakmarwalla, Mr Vakil, Mr Brett, Mr Proes, Dr and Mrs Gokes Godinho, Mr and Mrs Daroowalla, Mr Kurshir, Mr Yeswant Sanje, Mr and Mrs E D Talati, Dr Bisni, Mr H A Hakim, Mr Mulji Rartnagar, Dr H Patel, Dr G B Kher, Dr Date.

The Medical staff were represented by Col Bannerman, & Lt-Col & Mrs Dimmock, Lt-Col J P Barry, Lt-Col Quicke, Major & Mrs Herbert, Major & Mrs Jackson, Major & Mrs Meyer, Capt & Mrs Gordon Tucker, Capt Novis, Capt W N Dickinson, Capt MacDonald, Capt H H Kiddle, Capt Mackie, Capt King, Dr & Mrs Benson, Major Joslen, (Vet Dept) and among others were the French Consul, M C Barret, the Persian Consul, Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, the Liberian Consul, the Italian Consul, the Revd R MacOnish, Mr Justice & Mrs Aston, Mr B H Hewett, Mr Procter, Mr & Mrs G Coombs, Mr & Mrs J Bocarro, Dr L Godinho, Mr J Henderson, Mr & Mrs Hall, and Mr & Mrs Arthur Leslie.

Dr Dimmock promptly rose, and in a clear full voice read an address to His Excellency, which ran as follows:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the staff and all connected with the J. J. Hospital and G. M. College, I am glad to give you all a very hearty welcome on this auspicious occasion and I must particularly thank your Excellency for so graciously and kindly consenting to honour us to-day by presiding over a ceremony which is not only a historical one in the history of the city of Bombay, but also, I may say, historical in the great province over which Your Excellency so benevolently and successfully holds sway and in the history of medical art and science throughout India and the world wherever records of Medicine and Surgery are observed, for by the benefit it has given to suffering humanity this famous Jamsetji Hospital is worthily and widely known. I say the occasion is auspicious and historical because the laying of this Foundation Stone is the beginning of future developments of the J. J. Hospital. I have put it in this light before you because many, particularly our past students, have strongly objected to any such idea as that a New J. J. Hospital could be erected. Whatever may be done to it, however the old buildings may be removed and new ones built, it will always be "The J. J. Hospital". This then is the reason why it is an auspicious occasion. It is a historical occasion because in 1848 the original foundation stone of the J. J. Hospital was laid, and I conjure up a series of panoramic pictures in your mind as you glance back through those 68 years of the great changes that have taken place and the great things that have been done in the city of Bombay and in the cause of suffering humanity, in the latter of which the J. J. Hospital stands prominently forth. The long line of Governors of Bombay who like your Excellency have officiated at various functions within these precincts, have given their time and thought gladly to questions of of medical aid and education of which this Institution is the centre; of the many members of my own noble service who have worked and striven during the best portion of their lives with the same object some of them like the late Dr Huges and Dr Manser sacrificing their lives to their calling and their duty; and last and not least of the large band of medical men who have received their education within the J. J. Hospital and carried on its work in the outer world with such splendid devotion and such care and skill as to have planted the tree of medical science most firmly in this country of India, it was then with these ideas that I wish to give every prominence to the ceremony of to-day A glance at the plan now shown will explain the arrangements and it will be seen that the Sir William Moore Operation Theatre is in the centre block of the future Hospital Buildings and in the axial line of the whole scheme. Any expert who goes through the Hospital would at once see how much we require. The J. J. Hospital has done splendid work; when re-modelled it will do still more splendid work, but we who work therein have felt that we have been behind hand not in the method of working but in all the facilities and aids to workers that modern Hospitals possess. Throughout the world, on the Continent and in America particularly—even in other parts of India—palatial buildings are rising up every where with every modern appliances and with operation theatres that are largely constructed of glass marble and porcelain and for the construction of which no

Trustees to place coins in the cavities of the stone and the Grand Secretaries having deposited and Inscription Plate as well.

The Grand Chaplain offered prayer, and the Hymn, "All people that on earth do well," was sung during the ceremony.

On the return to the dais His Excellency said:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Colonel Dimmock, Ladies and Gentlemen, Brethern all. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has given us an interesting account of how this Hospital was started, he has made a short reference to the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone with Masonic Honours, now more than 63 years ago, and he has also told us how long has been in abeyance the utilization of the munificent gift of Lady Moore. As Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has truly remarked, it is an instance of how the ties of associations that connect us with India are not severed by residence at home. Her husband, Sir William Moore, has writ his name large on the medical records of India. One of the best Surgeon-Generals who ever held the appointment; his memory is still revered by those in the Service now, who remember his sterling qualities, During his tenure of office as Surgeon-General he did much for the Department generally and endeavoured to improve the position of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, the latter class in particular had in him a sympathetic head, for he realised that although underpaid, much was expected from them and I may here mention that he left sufficient money to endow a Fund called "the Sir William Moore Memorial Fund," which is at the disposal of the Surgeon-General for the time being, to accord annually a bonus at his discretion for the Hospital Assistant who has done the best and meritorious work during the year.

To mark the regard in which he was held by the Service generally a full length portrait in oils was subscribed for and it now hangs in the Surgeon-General's Office in the Town Hall. He was an indefatigable worker, kind and considerate to all and possessed of a high sense of duty. An able physician he contributed much to medical literature generally, and his book "Moore's Family Medicine" for which he received the thanks of the Government of India, is to be found, I may say in almost every Anglo-Indian household, besides which he wrote a treatise on diseases peculiar to India and constantly contributed papers to Medical Journals. Even after his retirement from the service he kept up his interest in professional work and his advice was always freely given to old Anglo-Indian friends and his opinion on many matters asked for and valued by the authorities at home. Lady Moore even in those days suffered from her eyesight and was but little in India, but she always took the keenest interest in her husband's work out here. Though now almost blind and, I regret to hear, in frail health it must rejoice her heart to know that this useful memorial is to be raised to one who was so dear to her and of whom she had such great reason to be proud.

We may indeed express our gratitude to the gracious lady who though so far away and who is to be commiserated in her lack of good health is even mindful of the suffering poor of Bombay.

I may add that it may be possible with the prospects of a good season to find the funds to build, instead of only two, a third and septic theatre. It was represented to me privately how impossible with about 4,000 operations a year, it was to ensure the thorough cleansing of a theatre after some operations had taken place dealing with a contaminating case. I therefore asked Mr. White whether it would not be possible to find the money for the third theatre as orginally intended and he told me he thought that he could. I only hope that as Governor Sir George Arthur was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Hospital and after wards at the opening of the building, so these theatres may be ready for use before my period of office is over.

I must make reference here to the address that the students have been good enough to present to me, and I acknowledge with gratitude their friendly and generous expressions. With regard to the request for the Gymkhana Ground, I must say in reply that it is the first time that I have heard of the proposal and being quite ignorant of what land is available my only answer can be that when the matter is brought officially before me I will give it my careful attention. Now too I must acknowledge my gratitude to the Past Students, who have been so kind as to present me with a Memento of this occasion, in the shape of this interesting and ornamental Masonic Jewel.

It is a notable occasion, for this is probably the largest surgical teaching centre in India, and until now there has been a great deficiency in the matter of a well-found theatre, which should form an essential part of its equipment. Bombay can boast to have possessed some of the most skilful operators: men who have earned fame not only by their dixterity, but also by their power of imparting knowledge to others. Here then they and their successors will be provided with an environment which will enable them to use their gifts to the very best advantage.

To many of those present to-day there may seem something incongruous about the name Theatre, recalling as it does the stage upon which are depicted the emotions and the moods that animate or deject mankind. But this is a theatre indeed of a sterner and more solemn sort, and here shall be enacted scenes evoking the deepest feelings and displaying the most heroic courage of which the human character is capable. How many are destined to enter here, victims of unbearable pain, or sufferers from wasting disease! What have been their past feelings of agony! What the buoyant hope that alleviation will be given; Some will come with dread and shrinking from an ordeal which is certain to give relief, others with a courage which is all the more courageous because they know the chance of success is small. Think again of those without the lovers, the friends and relatives, the hearts beating with torturing anxiety for the sufferings and dangers of their dear ones within.

The word theatre is indeed appropriate and never could the term be used in deeper or more solemn meaning. This can never be a house of comedy and must, alas, often be a house of tragedy, illumined, however, by constant instances of glorious relief from suffering.

But there is yet another feature that renders the name Theatre apt to this building. For here will be spectators. Spectators not for the purpose of whiling away some leisured hour, but of preparing and training themselves, that they may go forth and assist in the noble work of trying to reduce physical pain and disease. Let them remember my reference to the meaning of the word Theatre as applied to this building. There can be no calling like that of medicine or surgery which affords so many opportunities for the display of true sympathy. This sympathy, in its literal sense of suffering with another, should derive its powers in the case of those engaged in a medical calling, from an understanding of the feelings and thoughts of the patient. For a doctor to attain true success it is surely as necessary to cultivate this talent of perception as it is to attain skill and learning.

In a building then which is to be dedicated to the mitigation of the sufferings of mankind, it is not inappropriate that an especial solemnity should mark its foundation; and that is why this stone is laid with masonic ceremonial. It is no idle pageantry but to my mind peculiarly significant of the destined work to be wrought within its walls. There are no more essential features of Freemasonry than an unquestioned sense of dependence upon the will of a Supreme Power and a recognition that under this guidance it is our bounden duty to help one another. The whole ceremonial is illustrative of a practical system of universal good will and benevolence, of which the various rites that have been performed are but symbols. In recognition of the bounty of Providence with gratitude we pour forth the abundant fruits of the earth, the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment and the oil of joy, whilst the stone and the implements used in its laying convey lessons to the Mason of his duty to others. Here we are met together forming a motley gathering of many races, castes and creeds, all of us liable at any moment to be one of the afflicted, whose sad entries into this building will be of daily occurrence. Death and its forerunner, disease or accident, are our common lot and this masonic display to-day serves to remind us that, whilst it is not given to us to understand the inscrutable decrees of Providence, it is our duty to try and befriend one another in the day of misfortune. May then this building be to the advantage of suffering mankind, and to the enlargement and preparation of surgical and medical science. I would fain hope that in these theatres may it not be brought about that the greater pain shall gather in the greater joy.

The Honourable Krishna in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency said that he considered it a privilege to be asked to propose a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency and Lady Jehangir for having kindly consented to preside on this occasion. He repeated that he considered it a great privilege to propose a vote of thanks because as Colonel Dimmock had rightly described this occasion as a historical one and compared it with the occasion of 70 years ago when Sir George Arthur laid the foundation-stone of the present hospital. The vote that he was asking them to pass to His Excellency was not a mere conventional vote of thanks, but it was a vote of thanks which was sincere and it came from the bottom of the heart of all medical men in this city, nay, he considered it came from the voice of the millions committed to the care of his Excellency in this (Presidency (Applause). His Excellency, as they were aware had been lately suffering from an attack of fever and although he had, as they had seen that day, not completely been restored to his normal health, still the call of duty compelled him to come there and he had gladly accepted Colonel Dimmock's invitation and therefore, their thanks were greater to him for having consented to and having come there, at great personal inconvenience and with great cheerfulness on this occasion for performing this historical ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Sir William Moore's, Operating Theatre, His Excellency had laid the foundation-stone, in a way of the new J. J. Hospital building which when erected on that site might perhaps eclipse the old building which was founded by that great Parsee benefactor of the whole native community of Bombay. (Applause). His Excellency had laid them that day under a deep debt of obligation by doing what he had done in the interests of the suffering humanity and when the theatre was completed it would benefit the different communities of the whole Presidency and perhaps of other parts of the country. He hoped that the wish given expression to by His Excellency would be fulfilled entirely, namely that the Theatre would be completed during his term of office. They had cause to rejoice at what fell from His Excellency about the completion of the Theatre during his regime because that gave a direct lie to the report that was circulated sometime ago that His Excellency contemplated to retire in December next, It was a fortunate circumstance that they had an exceptionally able and keen administrator at the helm of affairs in Lord Lamington who had at heart the interest of the teeming millions of population among whom she has rightly become so very popular. As His Excellency had to perform another interesting function that afternoon, he would not detain them long. He was sure that the name of Lord Lamington with that of Sir George Arthur would be handed down to posterity as great benefactors of mankind owing to their deep interest in the cause of suffering humanity. (Loud applause.)

The vote of thanks was duly seconded was carried by acclamation.

Three cheers were then raised for His Excellency.

His Excellency in reply said that he rose with great gratitude to respond to the warm and cordial response which had been given to the vote of thanks which had been accorded him and the very kind words addressed to him by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. He (the speaker) could only repeat his great sense of satisfaction that it had been his privilege te lay the foundation stone of that extension of the hospital and he could only say again that he trusted to have the happiness of seeing both those theatres completed during his stay in Bombay. He could assure them that it was no wish of his to leave Bombay (cheers). Naturally he was troubled with anxiety on account of the poor health of Lady Lamington, and he was therefore always somewhat uncertain as to the length of his tenure of office in the Presidency. Nevertheless he would be sorry should it be necessary to sever his connection with Bombay just yet. He was fully cognisant of the fact that what small part he had played in regard to their new extensions was not worthy of the kind words Sir Bhalchandra had addressed to him, but he could assure them that he fully recognised that the credit and honour of having inaugurated those splendid enterprises was due to the lavish donors of them, and who would see that the work was finally carried out and brought to its completest form. Therefore he never thought that their thanks were due to one in his position but to those who erected them under the blessing of Providence and for the benefit of suffering maukind. Again he beged to thank Sir Balchrandra for having put the vote in such glowng and kindly terms (cheers).

The ceremony then ended, and the brethren adjourned to the hospital to disrobe His Excellency subsequently visited the present. Operating Theatre and also several words with Colonel Dimmock where he enquired of the ailments of various case and expressed his sympathy with the sufferers.

THE NEW OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR'S BENEFACTION

In the course of half an hour His Excellency arrived at the site of foundation-stone of the new Opithalmic Hospital, and took his seat on a Dais beneath the mandup Sir Cowasjee on his right and Sir Jamsetjee on his left. This was not of course a masonic function, and the Governor's audience was almost purely native. Major Herbert rose and said:

For a number of years I have had to report regularly upon our inability at the Ophthalmic Hospital to meet the demands made upon us. We have to refuse admission to patients who ought to be admitted, and the whole of the out-patient work and the practical teaching of students have to be done in one crowded room. The number of both in-paticnts and out-patients has doubled since 1890, but for the last 5 years increase in the number has been checked, simply by our inability to attend to more of them, and the classes of students are much larger than formerly. So that neither the treatment nor the teaching at the Hospital are what they might be. The provision of a new Ophthalmic out-patient department has been part of a large scheme of medical reorganisation under consideration by Government. But owing to the effects of famine years and to the number of pressing claims upon Government there was little prospect of realisation of this particular part of the scheme for some years to come. The one chance of early remedy of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs lay in obtaining the assistance of private charity. Seeing that the present Hospital was built entirely by the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir, practically the only person to whom I could apply was the present Sir Cowasjee. In the Jubilee year he had offered Rs. 25,000 to add a new ward to the Hospital. So when I asked him to contribute this sum to start the building now required he readily consented on certain conditions, And he afterwards increased his donation to Rs. 30,000 to halve the total estimated cost of the extension. It is therefore in a considerable measure due to Sir Cowasjee's philantrophy that the conditions of eye work in Bombay will rapidly be brought up to date, and be made worthy of a large city like Bombay. The whole of the ground floor of the new block will be for the several departments of out-patient work and for operations.

There will be altogether an addition of 30 beds to the 10 now in the Hospital, and patients other than major operation cases will have beds allotted to them; and there will be every facility both for elementary teaching and for advanced work, including, it is hoped, research work.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, Sir,—Major Herbert has just told Your Excellency of the inability of this hospital to cope with the large demand made upon it, a fact which was brought to my notice more than once by the poor people who were unable to obtain admission. Bombay has increased both in size and population and the need of enlarging its Eye Hospital was so keenly felt that when Major Herbert came to me and asked me to help him to bring it up to the present wants of this great city I was only too pleased to do so, especially as I have always had a desire to help and to see all the institutions founded by my late revered father flourishing and doing good work. I would especially like to thank Your Excellency's Government on behalf of my community and myself for allowing a special ward to be reserved for the Parsees, for although at no distant date we may have more than one general hospital of our own, it will be a great boon to the poorer members of my community to have a few beds reserved for them in a hospital which is expecially devoted to the preservation of one of God's most precious gifts. I hope, Sir, that when this extension is completed the hospital will continue to do, on a more extensive scale, the good work it has already been doing and that it will be found sufficient for all the wants of our large and still growing city. The great reputation this hospital has attained has been mainly due to the great skill of the Surgeon in charge of it and to his successful treatment. In conclusion allow me to thank Your Excellency for having kindly consented to honour the occasion by your presence. May I now request Your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone.

The stone having been declared to be "well and truly laid," His Excellency returned to the dais, and the cheers of the onlookers, The inscription upon the stone ran as follows:

"Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital Extension. This stone was laid by H. E. the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay on the 25th of September 1906."

His Excellency then rose and said: Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and gentlemen, Having just performed a ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a building in which operations are to be performed affecting the human body generally I am now privileged to take part in an extension of this smaller hospital dealing with but one organ of the body, yet an organ how important and how delicate. Really, it gives one an almost involuntary shudder to think how a slight accident, just a draught of wind or a speck of dust may deprive us at any moment of what Cardinal Newman described as that "princely sense which binds ideas in one and makes them live." Though it is many years since I read "Westward Ho!" I shall never forget that scene of melo drama where by a flash of lightning the proud Sir Amyas Leigh becomes helpless by his loss of sight. Can we read "the Light that Failed" and not have our heart's wrung by the picture drawn there of a brave man being brought low by the knowledge of his advancing blindness. Is it not depicted in the Bible as the most dreadful lot of mankind to be cast out into the outer darkness. Is it not the sign of all joy when the darkness fleeth away? So we must have a common feeling with those who whether by some physical defect or, weakness by advancing age, or by accident, have their sight impaired, and can no longer gaze upon earth's beauties Sir Cowasjee Jehangir has fittingly come forward

to carry on the work of his father by aiding the better prosecution of the work and study of the eye at this Hospital. I am glad too, to associate myself with his remark of how much this Hospital owes to Major Herbert, of whom I believe it is not exaggerated compliment to say that his reputation has travelled beyond the shores of India. He has here too, a field of practice almost unrivalled in its vastness, and he has turned this to the best purpose by the excellence of his treatment and by giving up his whole time and thought to his work. Let us hope, then, that every blessing may rest on this building and that it may achieve to the full the intentions of Sir Cowasji Jehangir and of Major Herbert. The work will soon be able to proceed under better conditions, and instead of a single room with a small dark room attacted there will be a large general out patient room, major and minor operating rooms, a satisfactory dark room, a room for X—rays and pathological work and a old refraction room. There will be 14 beds on the upper floor of the new block and space for 16 beds in the building available. Since 1901 when there were 819 in-patients and 17219 out-patients there has been no real increase in the work owing to the lack of accommodation. In 1905 there were 645 cataract extraction and 110 glancoms operated on. The former restore sight to blind eyes and the latter present loss of sight. No better results in fact, as good, are obtained in the other hospitals elsewhere. It must be remembered that Major Herbert has a very vast field of operation—perhaps more extensive than that of any other operating oculist on any other hospital in the world. I can only repeat once again that he has taken full advantage of the scope of his work. by the skill and assiduity which he always shewn an conducting the work of this hospital, I can only add my sense of pleasure at being permitted to associate myself in this small degree by having the satisfaction of laying the foundation stone of the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital.

Lieut.-Col. Dimmock, in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency remarked that it gave him great pleasure to propose a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency for having presided on the occasion and laying the foundation-stone of the extension scheme of the useful Hospital. He was sure that he was expressing not only the gratitude of Sir Cowasji Jehangir and his family to His Excellency for the performing the ceremony which would give further extension to the benevolent scheme originally startedby his revered father, he was the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, but voicing the sentiments of the sufferng humanity not only of this city but the Western India, of whom the institution would confer such immense benefits, that his Excellency had shewn great sympathy with the suffering classes by performing the ceremony, They had ample experience that evening of the extreme kindness and sympathy of His Excellency with the poor and suffering humanity. His Excellency took a sincere interest in any movement that related to the relieving of the suffering of the poor people. They knew that he had undertaken an arduous and responsible series of duties that evening not with standing that his health was not of the best just then and therefore they must feel most grattful to him for having undertaken to perform the ceremony and was showing his appreciation and sympathy in a humane cause. He hoped the public would deri great benefit from the hospital.

Dr. Edulji Nusserwaaji in seconding the proposal said that His Excellency had at heart the best interest of the city and everything that concerned the welfare of the health of the city.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Lady Jehangir then presented a beautiful silver bowl to His Excellency.

His Excellency replying to the compliment said that what they had seen and heard for the last few minutes were the acts and words that testified the feeling of the kindness of heart. He must first of all thank Sir Cowasji Jahangir for the opportunity he had given him of laying the foundation stone of such very beautiful memento. His Excellency tendered his most warm and respectful thanks to Lady Jehangir for the gift she had just then bestowed upon him. To the gentleman who had proposed the vote of thanks he might say, as he said in the course of the first equally pleasing function that he was unworthy of the various expressions of gratitude used for him for having come and performed those functions. He felt on the other hand that it was a distinguished privilege to him to be allowed to be connected with such functions. It was one of the most satisfactory parts of a Governor's life that he should be asked from time to time to be in contact with various institutions in the city that brought untold benefit to the poor people of this country—especially an institution of the character of an hospital of the kind that would deal with diseases and ailments of the eye. In conclusion His Excellency once again thanked those who had given him so warm a reception that afternoon. He particularly thanked Sir and Lady Jehangir for the kindness they had exhibited towards him that evening, "cheers"

The proceedings then ended.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A. BUILDING.

FORMALLY OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE interesting function of opening the Bombay Y. M. C. A. building to the public was performed by His Excellency Lord Lamington, last night, in Wodehouse Road, before a very large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen. At half past six o'clock the Governor arrived, accompanied by the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor, A.D.C., and was conducted all over the building, by the Hon. Mr. H. E. S. Procter, President of the Association, Mr. Frank Anderson, Mr. McWhirter, Secretary and members of the Committee. Among the large number of ladies and gentlemen present were the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Venerable Archdeacon W. Arthur Dickins, Rev. Dr. D. Mackican, Mr. Frank Anderson, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Dr. Abbot, Mr. D. Gostling, Sir Walter Hughes, Mr. G. B. Coleman, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. Mckee, Mr. F. J. Clark, Mr. McWhirter, Mr. W. L. Weldon, Mr. John Wallace, the Rev. R. S. Heywood, Mr. F. J. Clark, Mr. James MacDonald &c.

The band of the Royal Scots was in attendance and played a selection of music. It also played during the ringing of the Hymn, and Doxology.

The Governor having inspected the building entered the main hall and was conducted to the seat on the dais. The proceeding commenced with the singing of the Hymn "O God, our help in ages past," followed by a dedication prayer recited by the Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, President of the Association, in requesting His Excellency Lord Lamington to formally open the building gave a short history connected with it. He then presented a silver key on behalf of the Association to Lord Lamington as a memento of the occasion.

THE GOVERNOR SPEECH.

The Governer rising to declare the building formaly open, said:—You are bound to agree with me In fact I think there can be no question about it that I am engaged in rather a perfunctory mission this evening. I have to open a building what has already been occupied for nearly five months and it was very wise of you to enter into occupation. I cannot conceive any other place more conducive to the comfort of those who are lucky enough to be residents here. This being so my business to declare the building open is rendered somewhat useless and I am still more embarassed by having such a very handsome trophy presented me by Mr. Procter. I think it is extremely generous hat you should give me a memento of this occasion, but I should like to have felt that I had contributed more largly than I have done to the welfare of this branch of the Y. M. C. A. (Applause). Although I have not been able to open your building, I have the pleasure to state that I have inspected it from top to toe. I have ransacked almost every corner. I have seen your living rooms and also looked at the kitchen. I congratulate all those who are responsible for the erection of this building and for its equipment for the very thorough home that they have provided for those who dwell here. I am sure, all you young men, who are fortunate enough to have these rooms, will agree with me that you have a situation, I may say, second to none in Bombay. (Applause). Some of the living rooms appeared to me to border on samptuousness, but the special feature which struck me was the distinctly homely feeling of every room that I saw. They reminded me more of my College at Oxford than anything that I have seen since my advent to Bombay. (Applause), Their strong characteristic is that of homeliness. I am confident that that sense must have a very strong influence on the lives of those who live here. It is a colony of those who have come out from home to our cosmopolitan city to carry on whatever business or employment they may have found in Bombay, which after all must in a certain measure be termed a foreign city. Emerson has said it is very easy for anybody to live in the world and accommodate himself to the world's standard. It is equally easy for a man living in solitude to live according to his own ideal. But the really great man is he who is able to live in a crowd and yet with perfect sweetness lives an independent life as if he were in solitude. Well, that perhaps is not truly applicable to the lives of those who dwell here, because as the Archdeacon mentioned in his prayer, there is a mutual sympathy binding you together. This mutual sympathy helps young men to live, lives more in accordance with their own home life and their own high ideals. I feel this must be the result of those who benefit by living under the auspices of this Association. We must remember that the force of character he is cumulative. The more you live amid such surrounding the better are you able to go it to the world and combat the civil. Every man has his temptation in one form or another. None of us can be exempt. Therefore I congratulate all those who have brought about the erection of the residential quarters. I am pleased to think that I had the privilege of laying the foundation stone of this building some eighteen months ago, and I am glad to see that the work has been accomplished with great rapidity. You are now here happily circumstanced, and to my mind it is a very picturesque idea to think that in this sea-girt island of Bombay with its teeming population there should be this home for young men. For here more than anywhere else every one of us has a great responsibility resting upon him. Whether he be official or non-official, there is a great responsibility attaching to the life he leads in this great and native population. I am certain a Society of this kind can do insalculable good in this respect. I am pleased to see such a very large gathering of those who evidently cannot be dwellers in this house [Laughther.] I have no doubt some them come from the rival building over the way. I remember when I laid the foundation-stone of that building I stated that I hoped that the rivalry between the two institutions migh in certain cases be cemented into closer alliances. I do not know whether anything of the kind has occured. [Laughter.] At all events this gathering shows what a great hold the Association has upon the minds and the time and attention of the European of this city. It is my earnest hope that an even greater number of Europeans may be interested in this work in the future, and do everthing they can to advance a society which undoubtedly does a very great work in our city of Bombay. [Applause.]

Dr. Mackichan then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to His Excellency for giving the best part of a busy evening to attend and open this building. Things which looked perfunctory and easy were so difficult to perform and he congratulated his Excellency for the way in which he had performed that task. It was true the building had been occupied some time since but it was open to the Young men those that lived there. That evening his Excellency opened the building to the public. He was sure the words used by his Excellency that night would tend to open the hearts of the public, and would draw their sympathy and support towards the association. He needed not to say much in commending that association to public sympathy. Those of Bombay public who knew what the life of young men in the city was and how difficult and full of temptation were the surroundings in the congested city, must feel what privilege it was to young men who were fortunate enough to obtain a residence in that happy home (cheers.) His Excellency had to influence the lives led by his countrymen upon the population in this country. It was often, said and very truly too, that the chief influence that which was exercisd upon India to-day was not the influence that came from Legislation or Administration, but it was the more powerful influence, as came from the life and personal character of those who ruled and governed the country. It was, to his mind, a question of no little moment, that young men of this city were placed in a situation in which they could live a pure and Christian life and set before people of this country an example of what the meaning of their religion was and what the meaning of their civilization which they had brought from the West to the East (applause,)

Mr. Frank Anderson seconded the proposition. He mentioned the names of two more persons deserving special thanks: that of Sir George Williams, who contributed £500, and of Lord Rumaird who drew the support of others towards this building. Referring to the presence of the Governor, he said that presence of the first citizen in that gathering and the interest shown by him in the work of the association was an example which should be faithfully followed by other citizens. (cheers).

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, his Excellency replying to the compliment said:—

I thank Dr. Mackichan and Mr. Anderson for having proposed the vote of thanks in such generous terms, and also I thank you all present for the very cordial response you have given to their remarks. I should like to express my satisfaction at the fact that you have got such earnest workers amongst you as Mr. Anderson, and Mr. McWhirter, the General Secretary who take such keen interest in this institution. (Applause). It is also a pleasure to me to see amongst you another gentleman, Mr. Aston, who is at all times ready and anxious to promote such work as is conducted under this roof. I congratulate the Association most heartily on being so warmly supported by gentlemen of that character, and also by my friend on my right—the Hon. Mr. Procter—who is always engaged in work of this kind (applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

IMPROPRIETY OF SHORT-TERM IMPRISONMENT.

Circular from the Lower Burma Chief Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Judges of the Lower Burma Chief Court have issued the following Circular for the information and guidance of the Sessions Judge and Magistracy to prevent poor people being fined on a most outrageous scale:—

The annual returns for 1905 indicate an increasing tendency on the part of Subordinate Magistrates to pass substantive sentences of short terms of imprisonment in-cases under the Police, Excise, Municipal and other Acts.

The impolicy of passing short sentences of imprisonment has been explained in Queen Empress *vs* P. Shein. Moreover a very short term of imprisonment is ordinarily no deterrent as a punishment. The Judges do not desire to fetter the discretion of Magistrates, but they should, in each case of conviction of minor offence, consider whether a fine will not meet the case.

At the same time, the Judges would warn Magistrates against the imposition of unduly large fines. They do so because they notice an increasing tendency to impose heavy fines upon poor people, who must be put to great straits to pay them. The amount of a fine should always be proportionate to the probable means of the person on whom the fine is imposed.

District Magistrates are requested to communicate these instructions to the Subordinate Magistrates, including Honorary Magistrates.

(2) In a recent case which has come to the notice of the Honourable Judges an accused person who had been sentenced to imprisonment by a Magistrate at an outstation was detained in the Police Lock-up, instead of being sent forthwith to the Jail because he was required to answer a charge in another case already pending before the same Magistrate. The consequence was that when he reached the Jail after the conclusion of the latter case and applied for copies for the purpose of appealing against the sentence in the former case, it was found that the period of limitation of 30 days had expired while he was still in the Lock-up.

The attention of Magistrates is, therefore, called to Section 383 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which requires the court sentencing an accused person to imprisonment and send him forthwith with the Commitment Warrant to the Officer in charge of the Jail.

Serious notice will be taken in cases where the magistrates disregard this requirement of the law. If the accused is required in connection with another case the Magistrate's proper procedure is to send a production order. Form criminal 654) to the officer in charge of the Jail, under Section 37 of the Prisoners Act, 1900,

(3) A case has come to the notice of the Judges in which an accused person was convicted of being in possession of a quantity of opium found in his house and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400. The alleged opium was afterwards sent to the Civil Surgeon, who reported that it was not opium but a mixture of adulterated (*ngapi*) prawns and other rubbish. It appeared that the stuff had been planted on the accused by persons interested in securing a conviction under the Opium Act.

Magistrates trying excise or opium cases are, therefore, warned to take the evidence of the Civil Surgeon, if there is any doubt as to the nature of liquor or drug in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Constitution of the Committee

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 25,

The Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies who will attend the Conference at Simla, are Mr. J. Moniel of Bombay; Mr. Rajagopala Charriar of Madras; Mr. L. E. P. Gaskin of the Central Provinces; Mr. J. Hope Simpson of the United Provinces; Mr. C. E. Cobden Ramsay of Bengal; Mr. J. P. Thompson of Punjab; Mr. S. M. Shama Rao of Mysore.

WORKING OF THE PUNJAB COURTS.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Review.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing the work of the Punjab Courts in past years writes—"There has been a very slight improvement in the average dimunition of cases coming before the Courts, but it is clear from the remarks contains in the Report of the Judges of the Chief Court that the improvement is by no means commensurate with the decreased volume of work with which the Judiciary had to deal during the year and that the cause is to be found mainly in the personal shortcomings and idiosyncrasies of a few individual officers. Taken as a whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the Civil Judges of the Province, of all grades, are a hard-working and conscientious body of officers, and it is for this reason that it is all the more important that individuals should not be permitted to lower the general record. The only remedy for uneven working lies in close control over individuals by the Superior Courts, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the supervision which the Hon'ble Judges have applied with conspicuousness in another branch of the Judicial Administration will meet with similar results in improving the efficiency in the administration of Civil Justice.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Committee's Revisional Proposals Ready.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 25.

There appears to be every likelihood of the Commitee of the Viceroy's Executive Council, which is considering the proposals affecting the Viceroy's Legislative Council, finishing to enquiry so that the despatch may go home to the Secretary of State in time for the reassembling of Parliament.

Mr. Morley will not be able to make any statement this autumn.

FLOODS ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Five Miles of a Section Under Water.

THROUGH RUNNING IMPOSSIBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 25.

The railway line between Makhdumpur Pahoran and Abdul Kakim on the Khanwal Lyallpur section of the North-Western Railway was flooded on Sunday night for a length of five miles to a depth of two and three feet. It is not known at present what damage has been done, but the extent of flood has up to the present prevented any transhipment, and passengers and mails had to be diverted *via* the main line. It is believed that the flood is due to the Ravi having burst its bank.

HYDERABAD OPIUM ADULTERATION CASE.

Charge Framed Against Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 25.

In the Chief City Magistrate's Court at Hyderabad the Opium Adulteration Case came on for preliminary investigation to-day in which Chunilal Papamal, the father of Narata Pershad and Murli Pershad who were convicted and fined Hall Secca rupees one thousand each last month by the Cief City Magistrate for adulterating opium, was charged with having abetted his sons in the process of adulteration. After hearing the evidence of Doctor Hamid Ali for the prosecution and the address of the Public Prosecutor, as well as that of Mr. Rungia Naidu, Barrister-at-Law, for the defence, the Chief City Magistrate Nawab Zoolkadar Jung Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, has framed a charge against Chunilal Papamal as principal instead of abettor in the adulteration of the opium in question.

BREACH AT CUDDAPPA RESTORED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 25.

The breach on the North-West line of the Madras Railway near Cuddapah has now been restored. The first train ran through last night.

NEWS FROM PORTUGAL.

Motor Accident to H. R. H. D. Alfonso.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LISBON, AUGUST 31.

THE all-absorbing topic of the week is the motor-accident to His Royal Highness D. Alfonso, brother of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal. On the 26th instant, at about 2 p. m., H. R. H. D. Alfonso, accompanied by his Adjutant, Captain Francisco de Serpa, and his *chauffeur* was driving in his 40 h.-p., *Fiat*, from Cintra in the direction of Cascaes. On arriving at the vicinity of Abruxada, a distance of three kilometres from Cascaes, His Royal Highness found something was wrong with the working of the motor and promptly stopped it and having remedied the defect re-started on his journey. But at a little distance he suddenly came across a curved bridge and as the motor was running at a great speed the Duke wanted to change the course of the car in another direction so as to avoid any possible disaster. Unfortunately the attempt was futile and the machine fell from the bridge from a height of 5 feet and, with a violent shock, the occupants were thrown out Fortunately a conveyance was near at hand and the Duke was at once conveyed in a carriage of the Countess of Penha Longa to Estoril, where a few slight contusions to his arms and head were promptly attended to. Captain Francisco de Serpa suffered the most; he had his right arm fractured and serious injuries to other parts of his body. The *chauffeur* also had a few contusions, but not so serious as the Captain. The news of the disaster was soon spread far and wide. His Majesty King Carlos, who was at the time cruising on board his Royal Yacht in the Bay of Cascaes, as soon as he heard of the disaster, went to Estoril, followed by Queen Amelia and her sister Princess Louisa d'Orleans. The Royal patient, who is being nurse d by his Queen-Mother D. Maria Pia, is progressing favourably, but his Adjutant is still in dangerous condition. Telegrams and letters enquiring about the Royal patient's health are coming in from all parts. A telegram has also been received from H. E. Sr. Visconde de Wrem, Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay.

PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS.

Last week was marked with elections of Deputies for the Cortes. The newspapers are up-to-now fully absorbed with election news. The four political *partidos—Concentracao Liberal, Regeneradores, Republicanos*, and the *Nacionalistas*—are all having a lively fight for votes. It is remarkable that the Portuguese Colonies are not now so exuberant in the election of *Deputados* as they were in days gone by. Goa, which had many a strong fight in the selection of her *deputados* is now, it seems, tired of such contest, as the *deputados* elected by the people have scarcely fulfilled the aspirations of the Goans. The changes in the Portuguese Ministry, now-a-days, have no great interest to the nation, because, as one of the Lisbon dailies facetiously remarks—*Queen quer que seja o Ministro, hade ser um homem de muitas palacras e poucas acçoes* (whoever may be the Minister, he will be a man of more words and less deeds.) And it is a fact. Let Jose Luciano de Castro, Hintze Ribeiro, Joao Franco or any Joao Fernandes be at the helm of the Portuguese administration, Portugal will have no salvation as long as her Treasury is empty and her politicians are neglecting this all-important fact.

DEATH OF A PORTUGUESE ACTRESS.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro, dated August 29, announced the death in that city of Carolina Falco, a famous Portuguese actress. This news was received by the theatre-going public with deep regret and the next day the morning dailies contained long articles describing her brilliant career. The deceased made her first *debut* in the theatre *D. Maria* where she gained her reputation as a first-class *comedienne* among the Portugues actresses and she kept up her name until her death at the age of 67. A native of Portugal Carolina Falco, after a brilliant stage-career in her native country, sailed for Brazil in the flower of her youth to enjoy the air of foreign climes and to add, to her already great reputation, the admiration and praise of the foreign stage-critics. Carolina Falco was married in Para to an author-actor Cesar de Lacerda with whom she travelled all over North America and specially in Brazil. She took leading part in the *Chaile de Cachemira, Nava funo sem fogo* (No smoke without fire), *Cumno Coes* (Comotions), *Caminho Perdido* (The Lost Path), and *A Duvida* (A Doubt); the last play is written by Sr. Augusto Lacerda, her son, and in which she had displayed in her acting a really intense dramatic power which Mr. Walkley, the *Times* great stage-critic eulogised very highly. By the death of Carolina Falco, the Portuguese theatrical world loses a popular and great actress.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN AT TUTICORIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 25.

His Highness the Aga Khan and suite arrived at Tuticorin this morning from Colombo by the S. S. "Purneah." Upon landing His Highness was received at the pier by the local agent of Messrs Karimjee Jafferjee, the well-known Mahomedan merchant and a goodly number of the Mahomedans of the town.

H. H. the Aga Khan proceeded direct to the Railway Station. He visits Madura this evening and goes to Simla *via* Arkonam, and does not visit Madras owing to the prevalence of cholera there.

JUDGE OF NATAL SUPREME COURT

Mr. Justice Finnemore Tells of Remarkable Cure of Distressing Eczema By Cuticura—Grew Worse Under Professional Treatment.

OTHER SUFFERERS CURED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered a severe attack of eczema on the scalp, face, ears, and neck, and was for several months under professional treatment, but became worse. My face was dreadfully disfigured, and I lost nearly all my hair. My wife prevailed upon me to try the Cuticura Remedies, which I did with most satisfactory results, the disease disappearing and my hair growing thicker and glossier than before my illness. My wife has pur

BY THE WAY.

AUGUST WEATHER NOTES.

AUGUST not only sustained the reputation of an exceptionally fine English summer, but, after surpassing the previous records of the year by readings of 83deg. on the 2nd and 85deg. on the 22nd, made a dramatic ending with a record of 92deg., a temperature which has not been reached since July 16 and 17, 1900. The night readings in London did not fall below 51deg., and it is difficult for us to realise that at Lairg, in North Scotland, by the 23rd, a reading had already been taken of 32deg. The sunshine total attained to nearly fifty hours above the average, but the rainfall in London was again surprisingly small—little more than three-quarters of an inch, which brings the total for the three summer months to four and a quarter inches, as compared with eight and a quarter inches during the corresponding period last year.

SEPTEMBER PROSPECTS.

September is noted for greater extremes of temperature than any other month; the range between the mean London maximum of 67deg. and the mean minimum of 50deg. is moderate enough, but readings of 91deg. in 1898 and of 30deg. in 1877 open out possibilities varying from days of tropical heat in the earlier part of the month to frosty nights at its close. After the low cools of the last two months there is every likelihood of the average rainfall of 2¼ inches being attained, if not exceeded; and fruit-growers will do well to be on the alert to protect their produce from the high winds which so frequently accompany September storms. The sunshine average for Westminster amounts to 116 hours; among other means may be quoted: Oxford, 144; Margate, 147; Cambridge, 148; Brighton, 166; Hastings 168; Ventnor, 174; and Jersey, 184 hours.

MR. LEWIS WALLER'S NEXT PRODUCTION.

Following up his romantic group of characters, which includes D'Artagnan, Monsieur Beaucaire, and Brigadier Gerard, Mr. Lewis Waller's next production will be a play by Mr. Henry Hamilton, in which Robin Hood will be the central figure. It will be a genuine, romance. Mr. Waller told a *Westminster* representative, and will disclose an interesting story of heroic adventure. Mr. Waller, of course, will be the Robin Hood, all accoutred in Lincoln green, and Miss Evelyn Millard will have more scope for her talents as Maid Marian than she has recently had in Mr. Waller's productions. A feature of the play will be the music by Mr. Herbert Bunning.

A NEW SOLDIER PLAY BY SIR A CONAN DOYLE.

Mr. Waller's success in "Brigadier Gerard"—a picturesque but rather artificial play—will, he thinks, justify him in reviving the piece in London; but he is in hopes of persuading Sir A. Conan Doyle to write him a new soldier paly, and has discussed the topic with the author. This is to be a play which shall be written primarily for the stage, with none of the shackles of a novel to interrupt its design or purpose; and it will be interesting to see how the novelist comports himself in the role of dramatist. Sir A Conan Doyle's "Story of Waterloo" and "Brigadier Gerard" give promise of a worthy performance.

FRENCHMEN AND THEIR POPLARS.

Everyone is familiar with the monotonous rows of straight, tall poplars which are such a characteristic feature of the country roads in most parts of France. Recently, according to the *Country Gentleman*, the local authorities in a number of French districts have been passing resolutions recommending that these poplar avenues should be abolished. The complaint is made by the French cultivator that the roots of the trees, which, like those of the elm, run horizontally and close to the surface, offer a troublesome obstacle to the ploughing of the cornfields, which cover such large areas along the roads. There is no one more strictly utilitarian than the French peasant, and it will be interesting to see whether the sense of the most artistic of nations allows him to eradicate his poplars or not.

IMMORTALISED ON A PENNY.

In an article on Samuel Cooper in the September *Burlington Magazine*, Sir Richard Holmes describes a series of five large miniatures, which are among those reproduced as illustrations to the article. They represent the Queen, Catherine of Braganza, James Duke of Monmouth, Barbara Palmer Duchess of Cleveland, the Duchess of Richmond, and George Monk Duke of Albemarle. The miniature of Frances Stewart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond, excited the admiration of Pepys. She was the most beautiful woman of her time, and her figure has been immortalised as "Britannia" on the copper coinage of the realm for more than two centuries.

AN ORIEL CONTEMPORARY OF NEWMAN.

It sounds incredible that until a few weeks ago there still survived a former Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, who was for five years a contemporary member of the same common-room as Newman. Yet there has just passed away, in his ninety-first year, at a country rectory near Reading, the Rev. Thomas Cornish, who graduated with first-class honours from Trinity College—where Newman also was undergraduate—about seventy years ago, and won the coveted Oriel Fellowship in 1840. Mr. Cornish has escaped the notice of that "agreeable rattle," Thomas Mozley. Oddly enough, another Thomas Cornish was a Provost of Oriel of some celebrity in the reign of Henry VII.

MANUSCRIPTS OF LIVING AUTHORS.

The manuscripts of living authors do not often come into the market; they usually acquire value only after the hand that wrote them has ceased work for ever. But in a list just issued by a London bookseller a writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* finds the following items: "The Second Sight," by Andrew Lang, 16 pp., 4to, cloth. £2 2s.; "In a Glass Hive," by Sir (sic) J. H. McCarthy, 12 pp., cloth, 30s.; "The Fire at Dover Castle," by Richard Whiting (sic), 21s.; "A Patriot's Prayer," a poem, by William Watson, 4 pp., cloth, £5 5s. It would be interesting to know how these got into the market. Years ago Mr. Lang made a sporting offer in *Longman's* to sell his old J-pens at half a crown apiece; but he said nothing about manuscripts.

AN IRISHMAN IN INDIA.

"From Charing Cross to Delhi," by Mr. S. Parnell Kerr, is interesting mainly because of its candour. He paid the conventional visit to India, and was not at all impressed—at least, he was not impressed with the things that obviously ought to have impressed him. The conjurers, for instance, failed to appeal to him. He had seen cleverer tricks in London. British rule in India leaves him not only cold, but critical. After all he writes, the British have chosen the real of the alien in many parts of the world. If it is not a very comfortable role, it is their own fault. The funniest part of it is that, oddly enough the British themselves don't like aliens one little bit. A few score dumped down in the great city of London—moneyless, powerless, pitiful—send John Bull in a panic and John Bull in a panic is an amusing creature. You should see him writing letters to the *Times*—making incoherent speeches in the House of Commons—holding meeting of indignation in the affected districts. "I sometimes think the biggest joke of all would be to see John *governed* by, aliens—say, by yellow men—just for a month or two. Would he be wildly loyal to his yellow masters? Would he shed maudlin tears of thankfulness over their virtues and their administrative capacity, as he sometimes expects you to do in India? It is true that Mr. Kerr sentimentalize for a moment over the spot where Nicholson fell. But then Nicholson was an Irishman. Mr. Kerr appears to have seen the principal sights—the temples, the mosques, the Taj Mahal, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad. He has amusing and somewhat caustic comments on all of them. A touch of cynicism flavours his wit. The mission stations impressed him more favourably than the Government residence. Here, he contends, excellent work is being done.

HEARTQUAKES.

[An "eminent physician" states that he knows a lady "of high rank" whose heart is a seismometer.]

A lady she
Of high degree,
And I of lines humble low;
And when I said,
"May we be wed?"
She coldly answered "No."

But when I heard
That cruel word
And viewed those chilly charms,
I sobbed aloud,
"Oh, hard and proud!"
And clasped her in my arms.

I cried, "I feel
My fond appeal
You can no more deny!
You heart beats fast—
You love at last!"
But this was her reply,
"In vain you plead,

For though indeed
My heart beats fast and strong,
That does but mean
That there has been
An earthquake near Hong Kong.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE 'COAT AND SKIRT GIRL.'

THE coat-and skirt style is with us again, and many women will openly rejoice. Curiously enough, the most fashionable, and also the most becoming style of the season is the short skirt and the long coat, in combination. "The short skirt, which clears the ground all round, has entered on a fresh lease of life, and it will be worn by women of all ages and of widely different figures," writes our lady correspondent in Paris. "As I have said, it looks very chic and smart when worn with a three-quarter-length coat which reaches well below the knees. With a round skirt a coat of medium length is most unbecoming. It cuts the figure in quite the wrong place. On the other hand, the ultra-long Louis XVII coat is entirely satisfactory with a walking skirt. Apropos of this, the walking skirts of the coming season will be really useful for walking. They will clear the ground by three or four inches all round, and, as a rule they will be set in flat pleats. Some of the big dressmarkers here are making a speciality of plaid materials. Shelma cloth is one of the fashionable stuffs, and it looks lovely in dark green plaid or in dark purple mixed with red. I need hardly say that it is practically impossible for an amateur dressmaker to make a costume of plaid material; that is to say, to make it satisfactorily. Plaid-stuffs are even more difficult to deal with than stripes and a tight fitting plaid coat might well fill a home dressmaker with awe. At the same time, it must be recorded that long, semi-tight plaid-coats will be one of the leading features of the winter season. The master-tailor knows how to deal with garments of this order, and to him they must be left. Any attempt to have plaid-stuffs made up by the little dressmaker round the corner is certain of failure."

THE BLOUSE AND SKIRT SCARE.

A great deal has been said and written about a revival of the blouse-and-skirt style. Several well-known elegantes, appeared at the fashionable seaside resorts in dark skirts combined with white blouses, without the usual accompaniment of a jacket. The sight was so extraordinary that many comments have been made upon it, but as to a revival—nothing of the kind! In Paris the dark-skirt-and-white-blouse costume has been handed over to the little work-girl on a Sunday outing, or to the respectable concierge. It will never be adopted by women of fashion. Unquestionably there have been moments—during the summer which is rushing away from us—when well-known leaders of fashionable society have appeared in grey—even navy blouse and black—serge skirts with a white blouse and without a jacket, but it was just a fancy of the passing moment, and had no reason behind it. I make a strong point of this fact because girls—especially English girls—are rather fond of the blouse and skirt costume, and they might seize on the idea that it had received the approval of well-known Parisiennes. I do not exaggerate when I say that the Parisienne of taste and knowledge in matters of dress would as soon walk out in a dressing gown as in a dark skirt and a white blouse. Coats and skirts will be with us and with them the prettiest and daintiest of white blouses, but this is quite another affair. It would be quite possible for a Parisienne to take off her long, semi-tight coat, and so to appear in a dark skirt and white blouse, but this is in no sense a revival of the blouse and skirt style.

USEFUL ROBES.

Dress robes are selling at surprisingly low prices in the shops just now, and many of these, even in the simpler and least expensive grades, are very attractive. Such a robe reduces the work of a dressmaker to its smallest importance, for the skirt is practically made, and the design outlined in the blouse and sleeve pattern can be followed successfully by the average woman. A champagne-coloured taffeta silk robe was very beautiful. The skirt was made up entirely on a foundation of white silk, and in each case sufficient material is always included for the bodice, with lace or embroidery for trimming purposes. Another beautiful gown was of pale green silk, with eyelet embroidery, trimmed with chiffon velvet in a darker shade of green. Some of the delaine robes are extremely pretty and are daintily trimmed with lace and silk buttons.

THE LATE LADY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

The King was present at a brief funeral service for the late Lady Campbell-Bannerman at Marienbad on Saturday, Sept. 1, and laid a wreath at the foot of the coffin. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman travelled with the body to England, arriving at 10 Downing Street on Sept. 2. The Queen telegraphed from Christiania a message of sympathy.

The King's autograph letter of sympathy to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman covered three pages.

Among those who have telegraphed to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman expressing their sympathy are Mr. A. J. Balfour Lord Rosebery, the King of the Belgians, Slatin Pasha, the Duke of Connaught, Signor Tittoni, Mr. Deakin, Count Goluchowski, and the Sultan of Zanzibar. Telegrams of sympathy have also been received from all parts of the world, from Liberal Associations all over Great Britain, from many members of Parliament, several Ambassadors, and a large number of private individuals.

A graceful tribute to Lady Campbell-Bannerman is paid by M. Rene Puaux in the *Temps*. The British Premier's grief, he says, will be quite as keenly felt here as in England, for Lady Campbell-Bannerman was a very old friend of France, and like her husband, spoke French fluently. M. Puaux goes on to refer to the touching devotion invariably shown towards his wife by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who in this respect resembled his great predecessors Gladstone and Disraeli. Lady Campbell-Bannerman interested herself, the French writer continues, in everything her husband did. There never was a more faithful or more useful helpmeet. The blow to Sir Henry must be very heavy, and may even lessen the courage necessary for the completion of the Government's programme. He may rest assured, M. Puaux concludes, of the fullest sympathy of his political adversaries as well as of his English and foreign friends.

President Falliéres and M. Sarrien, the Premier, have sent telegrams of condolence to Sir Henry.

The body of Lady Campbell Bannerman arrived at Alyth Junction, Perthshire, at six o'clock on the morning of Sept. 4. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was accompanied by Mr. Ponsonby and Miss Thorbjorn, was met at the station by Mr. John Yeaman, his factor, and all the workmen on the Belmont estate. The coffin, covered with wreaths, was carried by several of the workmen from the station to a specially arranged conveyance outside. Sir Henry's private carriage was in waiting, and in this his private secretary and Miss Thorbjorn preceded the coffin to Belmont Castle, Mr. Yeaman taking charge of the arrangements. Despite the early hour there was a considerable number of sympathetic onlookers.

The funeral of Lady Campbell-Bannerman took place on September, 5 at Meigle, Perthshire. The King was represented by Lord Colebrooke, and there were also present Mr. Asquith, Mr. Morley, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Elgin, Lord Tweedmouth, and Mr. John Sinclair.

A memorial service was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at which there were present representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and a large number of personal and political friends of Sir Henry and the late Lady Campbell-Bannerman.

THE TURKISH TROOPSHIP MUTINY.

Commander H. W. James, who succeeded Capt. Hulbert, and brings H. M. S. "Proserpine" out with the new crew which was due by H. M. S. "Thetis" has started the new commission with a little excitement. She had left Perim on Aug. 29th and reached Suez on Sept. 4th. The second suppression of mutiny on the Turkish troopship "Assyr" has been effected apparently with the "Proserpine's" "moral" assistance only: for we are but told that she was called upon to stand by. This is not the first mutiny on a Turkish troopship to or from the front. In the *Egyptian Gazette* (Sept. 5th) we read:—The two transports bought by the Turkish Government in England have left Smyrna with 3,000 recruits on board for the Yemen. It appears that a disturbance broke out on board one of the vessels, the men objecting to going to the Yemen, but the movement was repressed without difficulty, and the vessels continued on their voyage. Two transports arrived at Kavak some days ago with recruits from Black Sea ports also bound for the Yemen, but they mutinied and seized and bound their officers, refusing at all cost to go to the Yemen, whence, they declared, none of their comrades had ever returned. They were willing to die for the Sultan in any other part of the Empire but not the Yemen. An Aide-de-Camp from the Sultan was sent on board and after some negotiations the men received assurances that they would not be required to continue their voyage. They immediately released their officers, and were subsequently landed in Constantinople where they have been enrolled in the regiments of the garrison.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 11th August, amounted to Rs. 3,971, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 514. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 11th of August, were Rs. 19,672, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,485.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 11th August amounting to Rs. 1,597, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 257. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 11th of August were Rs. 10,198, being an increase on corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,897.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

PROFESSOR Brander Matthews, who has lately distinguished himself as a spelling reformer in America contributes to the current number of an American monthly a historical view of the short story "From Æsop to Kipling." Curiously enough, he is almost first to undertake an inquiry obviously full of fascination for lovers of literature; and, as he reminds us, we are only now beginning to discover that the short story proper is distinguished from the story which only happens to be short, but might just as well have been long. It is, however, quite a mistake to suppose that the short story, which reached its earliest perfection in some of the favourite "digressions" of Herodotus, is a modern growth. Perhaps the tale of the "Matron of Ephesus," the climax of the art of Petronius Arbiter, has never been surpassed by the best practitioners of the nineteenth century; and Mr. Brander Matthews very convincingly traces a continuous succession through the *fabliaux* and beast fables of the Middle Ages, and through Boccaccio and Bandello down to the days of "The Gold Bug" and "Colomba," of "Wandering Willie's Tale" and the exquisite *aveles* of Gautier. Those who are pessimistic about the modern novel are fond of prophesying a great future for the short story, which, in the opinion of many critics, is destined to shoulder out all other kinds of fiction in the next age. This prediction is supported by the achievements of Mr. Kipling, but it is perhaps a little premature. Most of the greatest novelists have also been great in the short story. Flaubert in his "Trois Contes" left work as consummate as "Madame Bovary" or "Salammbo." Stevenson gave us "Markheim," "Thrawn Janet," and, greater than both, "Black Andie's Tale of Tod Lapraik." If Mr Meredith fails, comparatively speaking, in "Farina," he triumphs in the "Tale of Chloe" and the story of Noorna and the Genie Karraz in the "Shaving of Shagpat." It is not yet time to accept the doctrine of Poe, who once contended that no good poem should have more than a hundred lines, and that prose fiction, to be excellent, should observe a similar scale

It might be inferred from an article on "Two French Critics of Burns"—Taine and Professor Angellier—that appeared in a recent number of the *University Review* that the exclusive poetic influence and foreign reputation of Byron were losing their hold on the more learned critics. It is indeed still Byron's name that one hears most avidly quoted in France, but in German appreciation Burns now takes an exceedingly, perhaps an excessively, high place—he is given as a schoolbook and accepted as a classic—and it is evident from the work of Gabriele d'Annunzio that in Italy some critics are ready to put Shekey's poetic work above Byron's. Whether Byron does not owe this sort of pioneer influence less to his poetic than to his political position, more to the poetry of his life than to that of "Childe Harold," may be doubted. His aristocratic name gave him vogue in the cosmopolitan aristocracies, and his vivid liberalism, the sort of heroic renaissance he led, made him the poet of the French and Italian liberties as well. The fact, however, stands as Mazzini stated it—that "it is since Byron that we Continentals have learnt to study Shakspere and other English writers." It is a little curious that Burns should be so soon one of these other English writers. Henley asserted that English was a foreign language to Burns, and certainly it is his purely Scotch poems that have most appeal. The Latinisms of some of his works seem to interrupt their natural ease; the groundwork of his language never was what for instance, Pater's was; he never caught the whole flavour that has come into the European languages out of the living traditions of Greek and Latin. He writes more like a Briton than an Englishman. Nevertheless, if this is true of his material, Professor Angellier recognises, what is sometimes ignored in English criticism, that his forms were inherited and studied. He did not spring full armed from a furrow. He may have armed himself in Scotch fields with the best of his vocabulary, but Allan Ramsay and Ferguson provided him directly with Scotch forms, and his wide poetic reading must have familiarised him with the others. "The knack, the aptitude," said Burns, "to learn the muses' trade is a gift bestowed; by Him who forms the secret bias of the soul; but excellence in the profession is the fruit of industry, labour, attention, and pain." Professor Angellier writes that "the work of Burns is a kind of continuation of the popular poetry of Scotland. In choosing his models he neglected the ballads, while he makes use of the popular songs and poetry because they took his own way of looking at the world." Allan Ramsay's "Tale of the Three Bonnets" is only an earlier version of Burns's "Tam-o'-Shanter," his "Twa Books" of Burn's "Twa Dogs." Thus Burns followed a literary tradition as distinctly as Byron; Scott was the first Scotch poet who really wrote in English while using the Scotch forms.

The inter-relation of the European literatures is like all other inter-relations, a much more complex thing than it was at the begining of the century. Hardly any modern translation, dead, is as much a work of art in itself as Sir Thomas Urquhart's Rabelais, which, instead of merely transplainting, really naturalised that author. But to-day we have translation on the least sign of an applauded critical popularity. Sudermann's "Undying Past" has just appeared. Pierre Loti's "Desenchantees," a book of this spring is just appearing; almost all Maeterlinck has become familiar in English. The Norwegian dramatists—Bjornson as well as Ibsen are available to English readers. And another form in which the national literatures are exchanged is through the theatre. M. Antoine brought over to London Sudermann's "L'Honneur," as well as Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac." It might perhaps be made a charge against us that we do not submit to these foreign popularities as readily, for instance, as France. But the fact stands that our market is full of foreign books. No doubt, too, there are translations which the English censorship would not admit. We certainly ought to have on our market more translations than other countries have; for the English reading public are far less often acquainted with the foreign languages than most national publics. Nevertheless, in spite of this large demand supply of the various literatures in the various countries, the inter-relation is not largely efficacious. In the literary history of the last century there is not as much evidence as one would expect of any debt of one national literature to another. It is, indeed, clear that George Eliot established a tradition and school in France. And the Scan-dinavian dramatists have had effect on the three literatures of France, Germany, and England. But, apart from these splendid and startling influence these originating applications, there is little sign of the efficacy of translated work. Guy de Maupassant did no produce Kipling; Kipling did not produce George Courteline. The extraordinary German popularity of "Salome" has not stimulated that kind of work in Germany. The English drama cannot be said to have profited in proportion to the number of French plays that are translated.

The ways of writing romantic novels are as many as those of constructing tribal lays—and every single one of them is right. Romance, we dare hope, will never be out of date or out of favour; it is too strongly implanted in human nature and nourished too well by the human desire to see over the wall or through the looking-glass. Even transpontine melodrama, which glows accurately though crudely with the most deep-rooted sentiments of the less deep students of life cannot be long neglected. And a vast reading public taught by Scott and Marryat, Dumas and Victor Hugo, Marie Corelli and Max Pemberton to cling to romance as to an anchor of the emotions will always rally to the colours, be they twopence or be they plain. That is all to the good. Life is often unfullcoloured and sad enough most of us have a hankering for romance in fiction; some, who might not confess it, would rather have "Deadwood Dickson the Plains" or some equally wonderful penny dreadful than nothing, if Scott and Dumas were out of reach. But it is seldom that a reader has the opportunity of considering three novels such as are now before us.—"A Morganatic Marriage," by Carlton Dawe; "The Trials of Commander McTurk," by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne and "The Viper of Milan," by Marjorie Bowen—which are examples, and all first-rate examples, of three very clearly distinguished methods of constructing the romantic novel. Each book, indeed, is compounded according to a careful receipe which responds to certain traits sure to be discovered in the heart and mind of the average reader.

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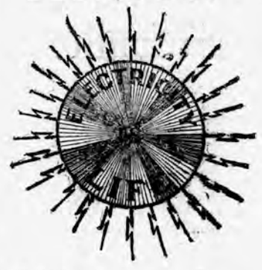

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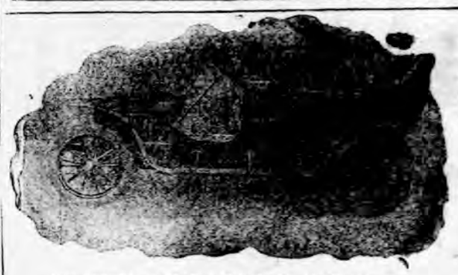

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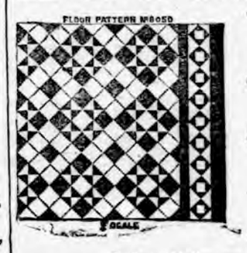

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